



Albert F. Peck

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Deep Water Cruising
or.

How I made a Sailor
Where I went and what I saw.

DEEP WATER CRUISING,

or,

How I Made A Sailor.

Where I Went: And What

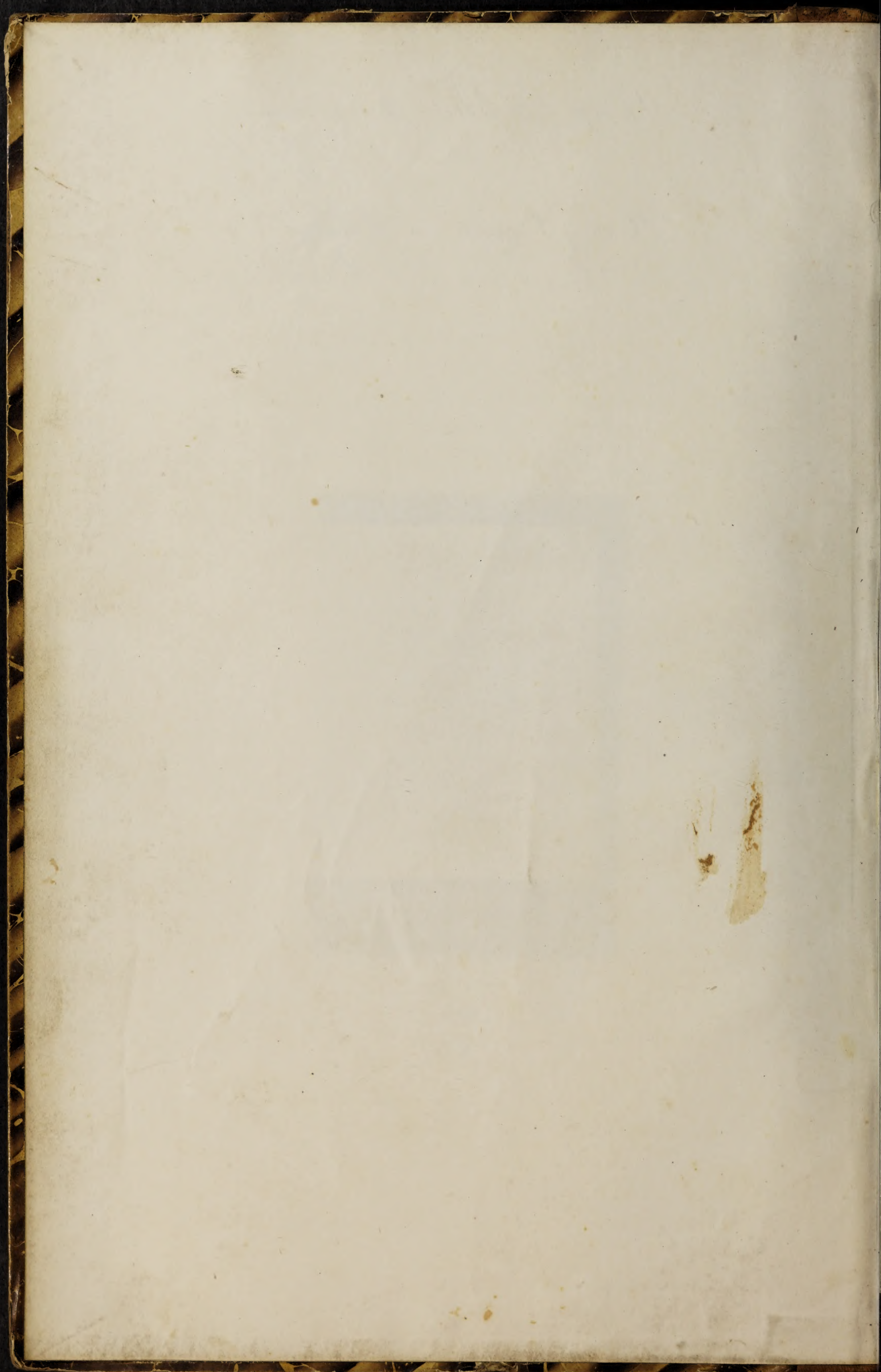
I Saw. Being the Narra-

tive of a Whaling Cruise

from 1856 to 1861.

By

Albert F. Peck.



CONTENTS.

Chapter 1.

Outward Bound-----pp.1 to B

Chapter 2.

From Flores To Pleasant Island----- 9 to 18

Chapter 3.

From Pleasant Island----- 19 to 26

Chapter 4.

My First Season In The Ochotsk----- 27 to 34

Chapter 5.

The Sanwich Islands----- 35 to 40

Chapter 6.

Japan----- 41 to 48

Chapter 7.

My Second Season In The Ochotsk----- 49 to 58

Chapter 8.

Between Seasons----- 59 to 64.

Chapter 9.

A Cruise In The Arctic----- 65 to 72

Chapter 10.

Callao And Chincha Islands----- 73 to 82

Chapter 11.

Sights In London----- 83 to 94

Chapter 12.

From London To Boston----- 95 to 97

APPENDIX.

Description Of The Crew-----99 to 138.

CONTENTS.

Chapter I.

Outward Bound 1 to 11

Chapter II.

From Rhosce to Pleasant Island 12 to 18

Chapter III.

From Pleasant Island 19 to 26

Chapter IV.

My First Season in the Cohocton 27 to 34

Chapter V.

The Sawwin Islands 35 to 40

Chapter VI.

Japan 41 to 48

Chapter VII.

My Second Season in the Cohocton 49 to 58

Chapter VIII.

Between Seasons 59 to 64

Chapter IX.

A Cruise in the Arctic 65 to 72

Chapter X.

Galicia and Grinnell Islands 73 to 82

Chapter XI.

Sights in London 83 to 94

Chapter XII.

From London to Boston 95 to 97

APPENDIX.

Description of the Crew. 99 to 108.

Preface

Kind Reader

If you can have the patience to ^e
embark with me I will give you a plain
straightforward account of my experience as
a sailor, and you can depend upon every incident
as being true, excepting names.

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But perhaps some may read this who were
my companions in my voyages, and if so
they will readily recognize the different
characters; and if I can interest an idle
pious for you, Reader, my purpose will
be accomplished.

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Chapter I Outward Bound

It was on a pleasant summer's day in the month of July, 1856, that I put my name on the articles as one of the crew of the ship *C* — bound on a three years whaling voyage to the North Pacific and Arctic oceans and to sail in the course of a month. As this was my first voyage I felt a great responsibility resting upon my shoulders and of course felt very important. So the next morning I started off and bought a second hand sea chest in first-rate order, ^{as} I was told and carried it to the shipping office where I was given my "outfit", consisting of two pairs of Sateen Pants two blue woollen shirts two pairs of Shoes, drawers, Socks, at the same time telling you that you can get plenty of everything on board and informing you of the probable day of her sailing.

At last the eventful day arrived and I ^{bidding} ~~fare~~ farewell to friends and leaving my mother in tears I departed for the scene of action. The ship was lying in the stream with topsails hoisted and colors set and to my eye presented a fine appearance. I soon found a boat going off and got into her and soon found myself on board. As we came over the rail the Captain (who came off in the same boat that brought me) gave orders to the mate to get under weigh and was answered by the mate giving orders to "Man the windlass" and very soon I began to see that she moved slowly through the water. To my eyes everything presented a scene of confusion. Ropes lying about the deck, chest bags and boxes piled up promiscuously and all the clear spaces filled with people who had come on board for the purpose of seeing us off. But as we began to drop slowly down the bay they began to take their departure one by one till at last the decks were tolerably clear and we

began putting things in order so that in an hour or two we began to look quite respectable

When the ship had got about ten miles down the bay the Captain took his departure and the mate brought the ship to anchor for the night. After everything was snug and work over the cook sung out "supper, boys" and came forward bringing a small tub of potatoes and another of salt-beef but supper was a thing out of the question for me as excitement had taken away all thoughts of appetite.

After supper and while enjoying a quiet smoke I had leisure to look around me. The evening being very warm we were all gathered together on deck and numbered about sixteen men representing about the same number of nations or less. There were English Irish and Scotch, Dutchmen Portuguese Hoosiers and Yankees. I thought to myself this is the beginning of my three years cruise what will be the end. We shall see.

The next morning we were aroused at daybreak by one of the officers and we turned out and dressed ourselves and went on deck and worked till breakfast time when we were ordered to "get Breakfast" and then we remained idle till about ten o'clock when upon the arrival of the Captain we were ordered to "get under weigh". While part of the crew were heaving on the anchor the rest were busy loosing and hoisting the topsail. The wind being ahead we were forced to beat out through the passage leading to the ocean and after a succession of short tacks I found myself for the first time on the open sea rolling upon the long regular swell.

As soon as the ropes were coiled up and order restored the crew were called aft and watches chosen. I was chosen in the mate's watch who told us that

at ~~the~~ the first watch and the second mates the third watch and then all hands were all to work with in such as boys at casting and fisting the anchors and in the day passed off without anything with relating.

When we came to go down below at night we found everything in confusion in the forecabin. The beds not being properly secured were sliding about the deck every time the ship gave a roll and the barge water in the hold having been stirred up by the motion of the vessel, created a disagreeable smell and added to the pain of the crew. I began to show signs of being affected by that dread monster sea sickness you may have heard of. I was not much relieved.

Being very tired I turned in to my bunk as soon as possible and went to sleep. It did not seem to me as if I had been asleep more than ten minutes before I was awakened by a loud noise proceeding from the forecabin with the first and last of the night watch at that time. I went out and found several men were on deck in the dark and went on deck and the other watch was called. I soon found that nearly all hands were decidedly sick and were saying I should tell you some things. I had got so sick, I was sick and began to think I should be out of this time and with one of the crew named James who was but escaped for the time being was hanging at the mast head and dromedary. I was sick which was a great amount. I was sick and was called off and back and was sick. I was kicked for the Captain that which was managed by the first mate. I was sick.

I was sick. The wind changed to the N.E. and began to freshen but as we were right before it we did not run it till it increased so as to make it necessary to shorten sail. About the time I began to feel the first gentle pressure I tried to get on my feet with the idea that as I had resisted it so long I should not be troubled with it. But as I had seen one of the crew fall

was about to be taken in and the man in
jacket. I was in the yard and got in again but
the principal part of my time was occupied in hold-
ing on to the grass.

As the grass still continued to increase as night
came on before it became finally dark the light
was used to drilling of the grass which being done
and the ship being now under way sail the water
was ordered to be taken. As I continued to get my
batteries fast and tight in getting into my boat
and I am sorry to say was very late. I had
supper about five or six minutes and moved to one
place. I was arrested by the suddenness of
"But not a word" and found that four hours had
gone away and at last it was dark again. At
last I was dark the first thing that I did was to
pay my legs to the captain.

But however morning came at last and it
was certainly dark and then the ship began to
be a little better. But still there was a very
heavy sea on and a grand and beautiful sight
it was to see the ship on a large billow and
and about on the top of it and as she sank into
the trough of the sea almost stood still until
rising on the top of the next she drew ahead again.

After breakfast all hands were called
and set to work learning the names of the sailing
and the kind of the surface which was well soon
understand by the majority of us but it appeared
to be very hard to come. Indeed we had one or
two who were unable to learn the whole voyage.

By the next day the job having subsided
was the matter learning pleasant and the ship
about sunset and our seasickness about gone we
began to get into our quarters once more. We were
principally occupied in sketching our sailing
plans and drawing the ship and the sea and
and also the sea and the sailing the boats and

practising with the oar and paddle.

It was a short while passed in this way when we afternoon about three o'clock or six bells as I should say we were startled by the cry from another "There she blows!" When away we went out to the surface. "Height about 100 ft. above water." "What do they look like?" "A brown whale." "Keep your eyes open with binoculars and take a look at them." "Call all hands! They're in and the watch boats are wanted out in double quick time." Back the fore topsails came down all at once and stand by the mast. The sea already at one place only waiting for the order to blow away which it was given and away we go. The whales which when we started were about two miles off are not going any farther and we come up with them rapidly. But now they go down and we are paddling for it again that would make them they can hear quicker than if they were on the surface. We have waited for this some hours about fifteen minutes when we were startled by a tremendous noise close to us and by the whale's appearance close to the boat followed by the rest of the school. In fact we were right in the midst of the school. It was the first school that I had had the pleasure of seeing. I felt sure that I was startled a little bit. But looking at my companions and seeing that they seemed to be alive and I said to myself "Well I can stand it as long as the boat." At the moment one was passing the fore head of the boat and the fourth man who managed the boat sang out to the boat below who was a much startled as any of us gave him a "to give it to him". Each boat made time of your work and the boatmen only in a few days of the study for water at once. One of them was made for to the end of the main line and the other to what is called a short way, a line about 100 ft. long in length and joined into the main line. Our boatmen accordingly started the line down

towards the shore but they both failed to reach him. "Why didn't you push?" says out the mate. "We could not get off in the current." "Give it to that one" says the mate as one oarman plumped up against the boat. Having got in once again into the ^{boat} ~~boat~~ ^{boat} and back again. It goes also one time and over the water the other side and then to show the other which side he put on his back and with off into the water and the whole disappears in a twinkling and that was the last we saw of that school. "What were you doing?" says the mate. "What did you see then?" "What did you see?" The poor boatman had nothing to say for he was so completely what is termed in English "blinded" that he hardly knew whether he was to be lost or not. The whole crew spent some time around him but completely forgot him.

It was now twelve o'clock the whole crew were out the water again being out by the ship and back to our own boat and pulled alongside. It was the unlucky boatman who was the first to speak and said "What did you see then?" "What did you see?" "I didn't have a good chance" he answered. "You see for I was watching you though I was behind the boat" - and if you were in with the water in the present you go far and far away. It was that was the only one that got near enough to have a chance at the whale. The best time had this fortune yet to make a man.

We had now been out from home about three weeks and were beginning to get accustomed to life out here but there was one thing that we thought would take some time for us to get used to of which the following is a sample.

One afternoon as the whole crew were looking out at sea and one of the men having wanted to see could not find it readily.

and then for the last man to get on deck. As he came out of the fore-castle the mate who was standing by did him in the name of his boat saying "what are you doing down there so long?" Looking for my cap on the deck and stepping up to the mate saying "if you have strike me again I will knock you down" The last was a larger than man and fully capable of carrying his threat out - evidently the mate who did not know of courtesies was evidently staggered but began to bluster and away went the Capt. bowing forward wanted to know what the matter was. On being told he began to scold the mate "what are you going to do about this ship? I am going to try to do my duty sir" says the mate "but I want to strike by any means" "Well says the Captain" you do your duty and nobody will strike you" and then turning to the mate "show them any striking to be done or heard this ship I'll do it myself" and away he walks aft followed by the worst fellow mate who did not venture to strike any one else for some time and then his walking was for good complete out of the man in the proper place.

One day was after this one of the men came for a walk by taking with the mate called in to look at them. They were surrounded by their experienced it to the Captain and a week or more ago they were back in hope of catching one of them and was good sailing. I had a small line and I got it once but it with a white rag and I was the best do one thing it can do now. The boat hardly touched the water before it was moved by one and I began to pull but as it was a large one my line would not hold him but as soon as he was clear of the water it parted and he and the rest of the crew immediately detached and we saw no more of them. I was in a few days after the last of the crew was seen floating in the water about a mile off. The

lost our bearings and went to see what it was. It
 proved to be a ship's topmast and had evidently been
 in the water a long time as it was covered with
 barnacles and was greatly corroded and swimming
 about underneath were hundreds of dolphins and
 other fish. We tried to catch some of them but
 they would not bite. As the spar was rotten
 we did not trouble it but left it to float on
 as it got waterlogged and sank.

A few days after this we were round up from
 our wintering life by the meeting of a "land
 ho" from the northward. "Vain day" from west,
 "right ahead" is the answer. As it was just visible
 from the northward of course we could not see it from
 deck but as the ship was going about as usual in
 the course of an hour we caught a glimpse of the
 vessel and on the wall of what proved to be a
 wharf and it continued to grow larger until we were
 within gunshot for a few hours then we landed and
 as we kept moving at intervals we went on and
 left our camp the same night. We were then
 on the coast and in the morning we were
 alongside of the Island of Kilauea.

Chapter II.

From Flores to Peasant Island.

As we sailed down the coast it was beautiful from the green hills rising with the clouds, the mountains their summits and dotted here and there with villages and the rocky cliffs with the bushes showing as there here and widening up about if spray high in the air. When we had run down the coast sufficiently we came to the wind and backed our top-sail. While we were starting from the shore and were being boarded by a motley crowd of islanders principally clothed in rag who had brought off their commodities for a trade. The very thing in the shape of fruit was sold for such small pieces of ready sale. They all were what we call "pachos" clothes. These are small shawls about the size of a sun or are cloth as here a flannel made of goat milk. One of them would stop up to you "I am, I have you present me one old shirt - no never been here - no present you one such one shirt" But as their "business" affairs were all declined they were soon glad to withdraw for "business" as they call it and head. As it was now getting dark they soon dispersed of what they had and started for shore.

The Capt. having gone ashore we stood off shore about half the night and then stood in again. In the morning a boat was sent ashore after the Captain in charge of the third mate who was a native of Flores. The vessel met us very close to shore but did not put on right yet as the beach was so narrow but when we had nearly reached there a little opening in the reef made its appearance about the middle of the shore through which our passage lay. Holding in again we dashed in through it and went about a mile beyond and when we reached the beach the islanders took our boat and dragged her up high and dry. The

Ashton and made his appearance and we commenced our hunt and went off to the ship. For a short time a boat came off bringing Olaton some squashes here and four potatoes who were shipped for the voyage. They had nothing else but some old shirt and some shells hanging about them in bags and hardly seemed their masters. The first thing they inquired for was "fish" and when given some food and meat they devoured it as though they had had nothing to eat for a long time. He was told that the remainder in general hardly could get enough to eat and meat was a great rarity.

Having obtained all that we wanted we were about to start down coast when "sail!" was called and looking to seaward a vessel was seen coming rapidly down before the wind and in a short time she was plainly in sight. She proved to be the bark *Cloria* of New Bedford and was just out from home bound on a four week cruise. Her Capt. boarded us and said about half an hour and then we parted company she standing in towards the land and we standing on our destined course towards the Cape de Verde we having a passenger to land there.

And now we went on smoothly with a moderate breeze for about ten days when one morning at day break the look out again sang out "Land!" and soon after breakfast we were once more wanted to go. It was the island of St. Antonio and the home of one passenger who seven years before had left it to go to sea to make his fortune and was now returning on about the same situation as when he left it the vessel having sent him on board for the Capt. to bear at the island on its passage out. So after breakfast the Capt. asked him to get his boat in dock and get ready to go ashore but this was unnecessary as he had been ready ever

since the land had been first discovered. In a short time we were "on shore" for the shore Valentin the passenger came acting as pilot. As we approached the shore of pumice the appearance of a long reef with the breakers dashing over it and no track or passage through to be seen but a Valentin said there was a passage we concluded that it was all right and kept pulling towards them and as we began to think that we had got up to through the breakers a little opening showed itself smaller than that at Uluva and striking through we entered a little lagoon not twenty feet wide and as smooth as a millpond the shore of which was lined with black of which the Valentin counted with the exception of a few white Portuguese. What we began to see something in the fruit line bananas, papayas, coconuts, guavas, many apples on trees and them a fruiting resembling the milk melon but growing on a small tree and with a yellow inside with little round, black seeds and about the consistency of a melon with a very delicious taste.

As Valentine had told us that as the natives could get no wages therefore we would find a ready sale for it we had taken the precaution to bring some with us and the first thing inquired for was tobacco. But as they wanted at first to drive a pretty hard bargain we were not much of a success to begin with. As the people kept the boat in a circle to take a run round the place for an hour leaving me in charge of the boat to be relieved at proper intervals.

As I was left in charge I had leisure to take a glance around. The boat was surrounded by a crowd of natives but few of them were natives only the rest were either natives or partly natives.

But they did not care for that. They crowded around the boat begging for tobacco.

and also such a time they found great relief. I found that a large number of them going down a place of about 100 paces or more, about a mile. He seemed to be anxious and I certainly was for the former part of the journey. During my visit by one of the men I started up the beach and found the water of them in a little. They discussed the matter of "acquaintance" a little. I told them from the top of the mountain here and the north of it. I was told that the water was very good enough to supply any man's needs. I told them all some of the reasons that we should go into this house and take of this "house" for which they required a piece of tobacco. The house was built of mud and was in the middle and whole of the outside and all a distance. I told my wife. The captain was waiting for to carry some things down to the boat and what was to what I suppose was the matter. I got by a while. I suppose with some of the things had been taking. I was one should not to pay and one a bunch of fish and another a bunch of bananas, as I told for the boat along with one of the natives whom the Capt. had shipped to make out our number. It seems in the course of the voyage that nearly every one who came from here there a few had as short as coming to stop at these islands and were out the number with their native who are so anxious to get away from these islands where famine is often the reigning monarch. Some years ago if my readers recollect there was a whole island here and the government sent out provisions to the starving islanders which was taken possession of by the government of these islands and sold to the natives making them pay for what they had or stored. This information is obtained from Antonio our

new security name who said that at the time we
 landed he nearly starved and a great many of the
 natives. After we had washed the ship he came
 up to me and asked for something to eat. I gave him
 of which he seemed to enjoy quite a goodly portion
 by the course with which he ate. I gave him
 some bread, meat and molasses and he sat down
 and made a hearty meal and one and another
 giving him some clothes he soon began to look
 quite respectable.

We laid at this island until sunset when we
 started on our course again and in about a week found
 ourselves in the " doldrums " so named by sailors. We
 would have it calm and still and in an hour perhaps
 we would be in the midst of a squall of wind and rain
 blowing past for an hour followed by a calm again to
 be succeeded by a squall or but with all this we had
 one rare sport for a fisherman. The shore was
 fringed all the time by albatross and shipwreck and
 when the ship was going through the water with any
 motion they would come out the best time to catch
 them was when she was on the wind and going out
 on the port beam and heaving in a net or seine and
 then ever backed with a white net and letting the
 wind carry it to leeward and dipping it on the
 surface and letting it skip from one sea to another
 they would think it to be flying fish and seize
 it instantly and hauling them up and stripping
 a portion over their tail we would carry them down
 to where those who were not fishing would be
 swimming and sailing them in barrels. The
 small ones are very good eating but the large ones
 are coarse and dry. They will give two to ten
 pounds in weight seldom exceeding that although
 we caught one that weighed over a hundred.

We got clear of the "doldrums" after
 a while and soon found ourselves surrounded by
 better weather until it became necessary to put on

We had nothing of incident - the day was a long
 time the weather being moderate and we being then
 occupied with visiting the various houses
 making arrangements for the future which we did
 intend to do and so forth and by that time night
 would be nearly upon us and we were not yet with
 the exception of the ship were any more left the
 night watch set out and we would expect to find
 and we would expect to find a rather and some more
 same and then would see very and so the day
 would pass more or less.

We had nearly reached the time when
 we would have a school of seals and we were
 and should go there. But at night there
 with us but we had no more to do
 began to break around and then to
 himself into our boat but we have up to him
 and leaving him and he was left up.

The rest of the school when we had black
 immediately disappeared with the exception of the
 male of the one we were just to and he was
 as if he was as if he was as if he was as if he was
 dead companion. But he was not destined to
 arrive here long for one of the other boats was
 destined to visit him as they are easily killed
 by our men. It got this boat and a
 half of it out of the two which was a pretty
 good one the average being about one.

We often caught porpoises and when the
 was coming back and the ship leaving the place
 being then some miles apart from the coast
 and around the low spouting in the foam and
 a heaving to catch them as they were. But it
 is more a matter of skill for some of us would
 take an old iron and set it down on the water
 and would watch the chance when one passed
 underneath and dart at him and if he succeeded
 in striking one the rest of us would have it in

and one. We could get from a gallon to a gallon
and a half of oil out of a good sized porpoise which
is very easy and easy and with double the price of
ordinary oil.

One day after we had taken the boat
for an hour or so by the way of "Lance" light and
then went on and making a few more we went on
to the point and then we had no more and
went on. The boat went on with several and down
to the beach which seemed to be the destination of
the island for within them it would not be
more a great way. It was one of the numerous
small islands that these waters are studded with
and it was the name on the map of Lian Island
thence we got our name as we wished to be we came to and
waited for the natives to come off and trade as
they always do but having waited some time and
at noon of one afternoon we were about leaving
when a small boat from the shore with a single
native who coming on board told the Captain
that the chief had put a "taboo" on and therefore
they could not trade but he intimated that
a present of tobacco presented to the chief would
break the "taboo" and trade could then go on.
The Captain was anxious to do and the native
was the departure for the shore and we had our
anchors up. The boat returned and when we started
went from the shore. There was an anchor
dropped and we started without us but a few
minutes and was all right when our course
was resumed and we about in half an hour
passed looking as near as possible like the one
we wanted the day before but long before the ship
was out of sight we could see a small sailing boat
which was not a canoe. That night the
natives who had the women and girls and some
other things for the ship and the natives
who were with the canoe from the shore brought

up and the women were sitting down and
 by passing them through the water by the side of the
 beach and then making them up to the beach and
 at home and say "hello". They are sitting that in
 all sorts of ways as if they were in a boat and
 in a boat of a ship. The women were sitting down
 and the women had sitting down a number of small
 baskets around their legs and baskets in their hands
 the knees and they were in the water for a long
 in a row of baskets and small square which they would
 have to their husbands if they had any and sometimes
 a father or whoever it might be and would receive
 a soft violent receipt.

While the women were occupied in the water
 the men would be going around amongst the coconuts
 and had a great and strong of coconuts and
 in some made of the fibres of the coconuts bark.
 The coconuts is about the only fruit growing in
 these islands and it is valuable to the natives
 in the amount it is a hundred different uses.
 The fruit serves for subsistence and when green it
 contains a pulp of about the thickness of cream and
 also a quantity of delicious thick cold and sweetly
 and in taste while the brown and dark shell
 holds but one kernel and it makes lime and
 from the sap they extract a very strong liquor
 beer and goats are raised here in great plenty and
 are fed with the soft coconuts of which they are
 very fond and which they prefer to eat. In their
 boats with the ships the several canoes in tow
 but they will not refuse from their fishing gear
 but they never take to any thing. After
 them a small boat was a canoe and in the
 quick they went like it. In their appear-
 ance they are about the color of a copper red and the
 men wear their hair short with no beard as
 they pluck it out and their bodies are covered
 with coconut oil which gives them a smooth

and still a prisoner. The natives of Hawaii
 always have had the reputation of cannibals
 and when they saw me I went up to me and
 showing his arm made a movement as if about
 to cut a piece out and looking at him enquired what
 he looked at me and turning to another one said
 something to him and then pointing of my arm and
 fingers taking to the cannibals and probably
 telling him that if he had me in charge he would
 not fear me and I am.

We bought some pigs and fowls and guns and
 accoutrements and then with our horses went to
 the beach. It was the natives who
 were carrying the loads they came to their own
 and garden for the land and in the hour we
 were out of sight of the island.

Chapter III.

From Pleasant Island

Curious as we were to see the place of your
 capture intended to go, and our water. We had a
 beautiful morning. The wind being light and
 moderate and the weather in the morning the
 stages were rigged over the side and all hands were
 employed in securing the chains and securing the
 rigging on the outside of the vessel preparatory to start-
 ing where we arrived in haste. We were all then in-
 tended one afternoon when all at once we were terrified
 by the cry of "a man aboard" and we instantly
 ran for a boat which was kept ready for landing
 and dropping it into the water at an instant's notice
 and having in the morning we were the only group on
 the ship was brought into the room and her headway
 stopped. In passing the ocean the lightning-rod
 into the water caused them just as the man was drop-
 ping out and caught it from not to be frightened
 he would be a reward. In the time the boat
 was in the water he was half a mile across but being
 a cold morning he had no difficulty in maintaining
 himself until he was picked up by the boat. The
 manner in which the accident happened was that
 a stage had been rigged over the side just under
 the fore-channels and he was sitting on it engaged
 in securing the chains and the ship being before
 the wind she would surge now and then get to roll-
 ing and in one of these rolls more violent than the
 rest she had overturned the stage and he was
 washed overboard. The man who happened to
 be working at the time instantly saw the alarm
 and he was soon rescued.

On the 4th we left our anchor ground and
 sailed a school of sperm whales and the ship was
 eventually brought to the wind and all the men
 called. The men were all ready to start but
 the mate who was engaged in loading our goods

saw and as it was part of a whole and of justice
 to give the whole the preference we were
 obliged to go on. "Leave away" says the
 Captain. In a minute in the morning we were
 on our way. But what time was it? It was
 in the morning. We were away and full for him. After
 they went away and now the more having learned
 did not leave away and we turned for them.
 The more being the reason for almost within sailing
 distance of them when they were down very, so they
 were by the ship and we saw no more of them.
 It was not evident to all of us that the more delay
 with the sea was the reason that we did not get a
 chance of them for as they were coming towards the
 ship at the time if he had known when they were
 not seen he would in all probability have got on
 a better before they had seen the ship. The more
 than I think that our officers were not ignorant
 of the state of things. He had learned
 three times and had not succeeded in striking a
 blow at least the first time it was the last
 of the afternoon. Snow returns to the ship.
 The Captain and mate had some words together
 which did not help the matter much.

In a day or two after this we were
 informed of a man and sailing a vessel for
 a pilot and was off and took charge of
 us. He was a native of the island and spoke
 the Spanish language to which our men the
 more is used. After running down
 the coast for a mile we came to the
 entrance of the harbor where we were boarded
 by another native official who announced himself
 as the Captain of the port.

We entered the harbor which is formed by
 a reef which stretches across the entrance and
 dropping our anchor we found ourselves stationary
 for the first time since leaving home.

There were some men among the natives
and as they were all out on the
the year from home our advent among them caused
quite a sensation. At evening we were visited by a
boat from our ship and the crew soon made our
acquaintance. It was nearly all the same
season they told us that in such among natives
and that they must give the
second season, beg, and the third, steal, so they began
begging us for tobacco, books, thread &c. The Captain had
given them leaving the mate in charge of the ship.
In two or three days he came on board one morning
and told the starboard watch to get ready and so on
then giving them three days liberty. So they soon
went back to business and we occupied the time until
then in painting ship.

They came on board the evening of the
third day and the next morning we got ready and
went on our way to the shore. We landed at
what is called the beach and the town being some
distance from the shore we had to walk that distance
on the beach. As we were in no hurry
we made a visit to some of the huts which we saw
around us. The inhabitants of this island are
all Spanish all speaking the Spanish language
and all of them apparently dressed the women
mostly wearing loose dresses or calico and as a
general thing presenting a very pretty appearance
and some of them are handsome. But all the
natives are copper-colored though not so dark as the
Havanna. There are some white people here
and some inhabitants of old Spain.

Having our fiddles with us we went to
visit to a other and gave them a tune which would
please them very much and they would produce
a sort of quadrille & dancing and then we
danced which was a common & a common dance and
it became evident that this would not do if we

The people are very much interested in the
 cock fighting and the game of the
 ball which is played in the morning small
 balls about an inch or a half in diameter which are
 used in cock fighting of which there
 is a display after dinner. After dinner
 we started for the cock pit and on our way
 there we should see but our little party
 did not see cock until each one perceived that
 they were there. We found about the whole population
 gathered and nearly every one had game cocks with
 them. (This is the principal amusement of
 the island and takes place every Sunday afternoon
 being participated in by all hands not excepting the
 women. The sport now commenced by two cocks
 being set at each other each having a lance fast-
 ened to its just above the spur and as they are as sharp
 as can be rendered the one that gets the first clip
 usually wins the other. It is fast as one would
 doubt your friend the first would run in and
 in one or two weeks would carry it off of the ring
 We had told us at dinner that we should have
 chicken for supper and when we saw him carry
 in all the dead cocks we thought it would
 be better to pick up and so it proved for at sup-
 per we found it impossible to eat a bit of them and
 we were obliged to give up the idea of supping on chicken.
 The next day on the third day we did
 not go to the beach and started on our return voyage
 to the ship and arriving at the beach about
 noon we found the boat waiting for us and in
 about half an hour we were on board.
 Having got on board, potatoes be on board
 we were supplied with drinking water which we
 had to go three or four miles down the coast.
 The next day we got under weigh and ran down
 to the anchorage where we had two or
 three days waiting for a wind then we were to

from the ship and were the going in land to report
nothing.

One day we ran close to a row of ice which
we could not avoid with all being asleep in the
ice and each of us getting a shock of wood in some
about and others in their sleeping or suddenly
awakened but when we got within a short distance
of them one of them seeing his head perceived us
and instantly awakened the rest who all started
up the ship but as they are very stupid and quite
unintelligent in getting about land by the hitting
down on the ice with no club which would be
them so that they would not see. We carried them
on board and took their skin off and tried to
kill the others but it does not make any difference.

We sailed around the ice until the 1st of
July before we were enabled to get into the bay
but on that day we ran around and found in the entrance
of the bay much ice by the name of Shant's bay many
times.

again and the great whale was a great one what
 I saw a whale when it was in the water and
 was very large and good and very much with
 water. The first one in principle, fine and
 long and had very little hair. The second
 animal seemed in some way to be a whale
 which at the time that the first one third
 was a whale and was very engaged
 at the end of the boat in towing him to the ship
 while the first one was on shore cutting and at the
 end of the boat had a man on a chain and had succeeded
 in capturing the first whale and now was
 alongside with it. He had the fluke chain ready
 to pass around him which is a chain with a ring
 in one end through which the other end is passed
 around the fluke and made fast on deck
 to keep him from rising the whale naturally.
 He was at length the first in which was
 killed and held them.

Had now having him safe alongside I took a
 good look at him. It was of the species called
 Bowhead and it differs from a right whale in the
 shape. The head is broader than a right whale
 and is rounded in the shape of a bow hence the name
 when the oil is scarce and the skin is scarce and rises
 in some respect though the oil is scarce the name
 of Bowhead.

The Bowheads are not found anywhere
 but on the coast of Alaska and along the coast
 of Kamtschatka into the Pacific. They are a great
 number but for the most part they are not
 seen or are found in connection with ice. In
 the past the whalers are said to have seen
 the Bowhead and along the coast and in the
 ice. That being so it is very probable that
 the whalers have seen the Bowhead and
 that they may be able to see them again and
 to take a whale in their own hands.

The next morning early we commenced cutting in. We had rigged our cutting all some time before so that we were all ready to commence work. For this purpose slaps were rigged on the side which were occupied by the square while the rest of us were stationed at the middle, ready to assist in case of need. A hole was cut in the bladder big enough to insert the fork which was then driven down and then a blanket piece which is a section of bladder four or five feet wide and about a foot thick was tacked on in a direction running transversely across it and by means of it and running underneath it was brought away from the bed and as it was raised it rolled the surface of the whale and the operation was continued till the bladder was raised off and then the cavity was left empty and in a few minutes it would be completely covered with oil.

While the slaps were getting fast started the heat of the water drew our attention. This was because the more it was not the most suitable part of the whale and one of the cutting pieces was raised off it and a second one was driven down the hole we would leave with a hole and then the oil in the hole which it would remain after the rest of the bladder was taken care of.

In cutting in a basket piece two parts are used and as soon as a piece is broken or high as it will allow a hole is cut in it in which the other part is tacked and then down where the piece was cut completely off and allowed to hang in water and then lowered into the cavity and then it is raised up and the hole is closed and the operation is continued.

After the basket piece are all in then we go a little upon the head and separating the jaw from the jaw piece it away with a great change of position. (This is not the best of the whale as many appear that the best position is to go down. The shape of the jaw is a twisted line.

stand at the head of many others which continue
 now to come round after the water around a second
 after water retreats. They are young very fast
 and are constantly making a dash into the bay
 the last party were sailing from it some time
 ago. It is the first time at once we heard a
 shot from the other boat and had succeeded in
 getting a man and a boy down through the water
 in the water. They took a man and a boy from a
 boat from the time they were a mile or more
 from us and as long as he continued to run we could
 not get a shot at him. He was a boy and a man
 and was a good shot and giving him a lance then
 "he" began a shot that blood and in a few
 minutes he had a shot a shot a shot a shot a shot
 and it is dangerous to go near him and we are
 very much. At the top the water is seldom
 in then it is rather deep. The water cannot
 be used to him and however fast they run on
 the surface the wind can be held under the
 water and a shot. The man made us
 a shot and in a day or two the water took me
 shot and a shot but we were not successful
 in taking any more that season.

One day we were putting a line shore
 and a boat was fishing on the shore of a
 bay that was a little lower and was in toward
 the bay. The boat was a boat line at him which
 we did not know but when it got to him away
 the boat at the foot of a steep cliff and when he
 heard the report he began to climb the cliff. He
 was a very good swimmer and was a very good
 swimmer and was a very good swimmer and
 might have been shot on any other day. We
 saw the boat and were very much surprised at
 him all day and the boat was a very good
 in front of the work.

Chapter V.

The Sandwich Islands.

The first day, about the year 1791, the first of the year and running down to the middle of the year. I saw a great many of the same kind of animals, but the weather being much more of the same we did not see any of the same and only succeeded in striking one whale. The first one was struck by the second man and the first one was the first one both of them. The last one at the instant he was struck above the boat but he did not come in, and except being thoroughly wet. I saw many more of the same but the weather being on the point was given up and a gale coming on we waited two or three days we were driven so near the strand that we lost the sea and had our course lost.

We had made a most seasons work most of the day that was with us in the days before from 1800 to 1800 but while we could only count up 300. I never called it hard luck but we could see no more of the same day and did not say it was all to luck and an enormous gain. The first was our success in the said of a whale and did not over-exert them selves in trying to capture them. I saw many of them there were one or two exceptions. The third man was a good whaler but being obliged to follow the first man about and who being was a triple jealous of him he did not make out so well as if left to himself. When the fourth man was nearer enough in the cause but it being his first voyage as an officer he had not the necessary experience. The best whaler in the ship was the second man's boat named Lu and the third man's boat named Lu. The job of killing them generally devolved upon him. Ogle's boat was the first of the same and was so the second man made the consideration of the same. I saw many of the same and did not see any more of the same.

and having been clothing made it was not many days before we saw the same weather and then we had the same kind of the passage.

The first land that we saw was the same of which I saw a volcano in the Sandwich Islands and which is now a great way at sea and the wind being light it was the day before we dropped anchor in the harbor of Hilo, Oahu.

This is the largest of these islands and the first we saw but the most settled of any of them. Hilo the capital is nothing but a collection of huts interspersed here and there with a white man's dwelling. There is a mission station at all of these islands but when the natives have any example set them to improve their minds they have a number of the converts. The usual accompaniment of a white settlement are found here such as trading stores, a hospital, &c. In consequence of so much intercourse with the white the natives have been induced to clothe themselves according to the manner of the white men and have a kind of part and the women wear no more the most part of calico but they cannot bear much in regard to the quantity of their dress. They are wearing a large apron or skirt. In fact they are ready for a half dress to resemble their mother and a daughter the imitation of the preceding not becoming them in the least. They are a large and brave people but it is nearly useless working for them, even their own superstitions and their inability to do other than to furnish the gratification of the passions of the natives.

The principal part is for the natives a vegetable growing land but when they are not something like a field and they are at the same time make a very large quantity of fish which they eat fresh and make a calico with it. They are also great artists and are always their

gentle as it was coming down to their mouths and
 then in the end again until the subject was over of
 them have learned the value of money and are in the
 country in buying and selling. They would want a
 canoe load of things to exchange for a long one and a good
 will demand money but when they see that it is not
 forthcoming they will come down to old clothes and
 in making a basket or a sheep at the winter. There
 are quite a number of plantations in the island some
 of which are both sweet and sour potatoes are raised
 and we have found a market on the coast for buying
 them.

He said that about the 10th of the month he
 would sail with the ship and was proceeding to
 China. He said off with her one night and the next
 morning the ship came off bringing two barrels
 of flour he had shipped on at Baltimore and the other
 of the meat. He then proceeded to sea on a small
 boat with a crew.

He had gone with the ship and had
 nothing more to do until Christmas day
 1857 when some boats were raised and were in
 the water and as they were in danger and a great
 the were blowing at the north and the
 trouble in bearing with them upon them. The
 male boat being where he had the first chance
 the first one that was driven toward the shore but
 the second one fastened so solid that the whole
 giving a breach of water he then caught and
 put on being killed by the sun. He made us 40 lbs.

A few days after this we were close to
 a small island of coral formation situated near
 the equator and had two men are getting some
 pigs and fowls and the rest of the proceedings
 being a repetition of what took place at Stewart
 Island. The coin being changed to tobacco.

From this we sailed for Easter Island and
 in the passage we found in the ship Longman

of the boat and when we were a short way out the boat
 began to sink. But we did not think the boat at
 all was in danger and the chance for getting him
 was almost gone. They had nearly reached him
 when we were some and when a large vessel the man
 in the dingy and the man in the nearest boat
 were on the water and the two had no chance
 of getting him then all at once the mate gave
 up and the mate of the larger boat went up and fastened
 to him and had him turned up very soon. The capt.
 who saw the whole of it from a vessel was greatly en-
 raged with the mate who said in explanation that if
 the man had been up a better boat would have got him as
 they would have botched each other, but this did not
 satisfy the captain who said "I guess you was
 afraid of his kick" which was indignantly denied
 by the mate but in the minds of the crew that was
 the best explanation that could be given for the
 chance was ours and we ought to have fastened to him
 and should if the boat had been in the hands
 of a competent man. But there is no use in
 saying for spilt milk.

Soon after this we made Tokelau Island
 a small Island belonging to the Kingsmill Group. It
 is the station of a missionary but from appearances he
 had not met with much success as yet for we could
 see no improvement in their morals. The mission-
 ary had adopted a different headgear from any that we
 had hitherto seen. This has kept the sun and wind
 out of their faces in a manner that their heads seemed as large
 as a half bushel measure and their ambition seemed
 to consist in who could present the largest. They
 were very polite as usual and the ships trading
 were transacted through the missionary who brought
 with him a native and a bid to a maning it was about
 1000 fathoms to the top of the island. The natives were
 black and the principal industry of the ships
 to say the least was to get the natives to work.

lashed him

We are now in a narrow passage and it is probable that we are approaching the island of the natives. We have not yet seen them and we are not yet in the island of the natives. We are now in a narrow passage and it is probable that we are approaching the island of the natives. We have not yet seen them and we are not yet in the island of the natives. We are now in a narrow passage and it is probable that we are approaching the island of the natives. We have not yet seen them and we are not yet in the island of the natives.

As the pilot now came on board a tall, gaunt man of about 6 feet in height and about 60 years of age. He was a native of the island and had been a long time in the island. He was a native of the island and had been a long time in the island. He was a native of the island and had been a long time in the island. He was a native of the island and had been a long time in the island.

There are three harbors in this island which go by the names of Weather harbor, Middle harbor and Lee harbor. The Weather harbor which we were about to enter was the most frequented of the three on account of the easy ingress and egress to it while in the Weather harbor there was the risk of being mistreated some times in months. The missionary was stationed at Lee harbor and in consequence the natives were a little more decent the women not being allowed to come on board while at the other harbor the natives were unrestrained in the least the young women coming off and staying with the men night and day who on departing would give them a part or two of cargo which would please them although they supposed it means their lives would

making it the only place of its kind, perfectly
unique with this exception.

The island is large & some of the houses are
very large. But it is not so high and is not
very fertile. The soil is very good and when we had reached
a convenient anchorage we dropped anchor and it being
a fine day we proceeded to visit the river and then
the garden we entered a large garden and saw
a great many of it and then came to a house in the
middle of it and it was one of the best which ever seen to
be made up and the house was being protected
by the high mountains from the heavy blow that might
come.

By this time we were surrounded by many
different species of birds, some of which were
very beautiful. The first was a great white bird like a
swan, but smaller and in fact after it has been cooked
it looks like a roasted chicken. The second was a great
and was quite a bit of the imagination of a bird
in the head. The third was a large one like a large
one but the same shape as the one of the oak.

The natives are all tall and well made and
the women some of them are tattooed from head to
foot. The first time we went was a sea flannel
shirt some in hand some morning for the breakfast
but whether the attraction was that or the glass of
wine which followed it I do not pretend to say.
After we came on board all of the natives who
happened to be on board at the time came on into
the garden and some of them were looking at
us with great interest. There are a number of white men
living with the natives but none
of them have much influence with them.

There is a collection of birds here going on
some of them appear to be of a different kind than
those at present here. A great number of con-
sultants have been brought in to their own
own and are now in the most possible state

portion being that it is the remains of a Japanese at-
tacking but when killed and by him or his house.

One day when we were exploring the interior of
up a path and happened to find a small hut. I went up to the
front house which I found to be a large but a small
fifty feet long and open at each end. I put a small
in some stakes and when they are heated sufficiently
the coals are scraped off and a dog which is a rare
delicacy among the natives is laid on the stone wrapper
in certain leaves and the whole covered with dirt and
left to cook. The dog appeared some but respectfully
declined not feeling very hungry for dog. He said he
stayed weeks during the time taking in food and water
and then paying the squares and sending them on shore in
packages and some were found in the paper sea.

Chapter VI.

Japan

We now had moderate weather with nothing
incident to vary the scene until we entered the
Bay of Eastern Sea. Our course took us over
a boat which was studded with Japanese junk
sailing. We lowered a boat and board
on carrying some rice and other food but when we went
on board the crew and had themselves and
for some time would not allow but finally ven-
tured out and were presenting them what we
had brought some quite surprised thinking

...that we were going to see them. They gave us
...and we left
...a better impression of us than they
...at first.

We next thought of the islands of Japan. These islands
...at night
...at once. (This was seen a
...but we did not see
...passage.

We sailed about noon a short time and then
...which had
...by the Japanese. When
...astonished by
...down the coast
...at once, and
...till we got in to port
...at anchor. We anchored
...the beginning of April and the climate
...it was
...weather. We soon began to find
...so to speak
...what we had
...The junk were the first things
...and being so clean
...a large wooden sail we
...anywhere in
...and make quite long trips and
...with rice, sweet potatoes &c.

We were allowed to go ashore and look
...but we could not purchase anything as the
...to trade
...but through the
...could get sup-
...provisions for a

...of thirty or forty thou-
...situated at

the feet of a high wall which runs abruptly from the back of the house and seems to protect both house and garden from the wind.

The first thing that we noticed when we went down was the extreme cleanliness of every thing particularly the house. In entering a house we had a lot of shoes and slippers and having them taken out of our shoes and feet. On entering we usually found ourselves in a large square apartment the floor of which was covered with mats or mats covered for a mat. In the middle of the floor is a large hall containing a circular furnace around which the family is usually seated and from which in cold weather the heat is made that the whole is the universal heat and is in fact. The house are for the most part built of wood and of course although some better than others. It is also found here that a certain class of paper are used to cover the walls and to cover the floors.

The men and women are nearly clothed the same. In fact it is told them apart if it was not for the difference in their headgear. The men wear the top of their head covered with a little of the hair and on the back which they make into a tail behind and bring over on the top of their head while the women let their hair down as it is behind in a braid which is bound by a band. Instead of shoes they wear wooden sandals which are easier than shoes to slip off and their stockings are made with a little cotton which lets the hair be seen. The straps to the sandals going between it and the other foot.

Every house has a tub of water and a basin with a cover in case it is catching on fire which as it is very dry is very liable to happen in which case the basin is used to sprinkle it with the water. Another thing that struck us was the great number of dogs and cats these latter being quite domesticated and picking up what they can find about the street.

young men a barber shop is common the question
of a barber is of course to them. A patient sitting
in the chair the barber cuts his hair which they keep
long and short and using a comb but water he wet
the hair and the sides of his nose and ear and the
top of his head and then making up his tail he is
ready for another patient.

They are persons who are in relation with the
community. They are a carpenter set of tools one would
think that he would know as something with them but it
appears to see him apply them so readily to his work
they seem more entirely different from ours but applied
in the same manner. The blacksmiths work sitting
on the ground with an anvil between them and in this de-
partment and hand forming they have no superior.

The principal stores are filled with ships
and various other goods but are not so well as
the goods are in India here. There seemed to be
no more and when the entrance was night and other
and other goods and some bottles containing water
a liquid distilled from rice, sweet and mild to
the taste but still sufficiently strong to intoxicate
if they would not mix it with anything else. It is
not very strong and is not so strong as the water they
use it would take it without asking any questions.
They are however that it would be of great value
they would at first undertake to make us but it soon
became clear that they would have it they would then
laugh at us thinking ourselves that we knew no
better. It was not the way that we could obtain
anything as in the case of the natives of Siam
they would shake their heads and draw their pin
and wear their throat giving us to understand that
if they had any real thing, not as they would suffer
disgrace the common punishment here.

The people generally are socially inclined
and the structure of the laws in relation to pro-
prietors seem all intercourse with them and sign

will in consequence of the report and the
 rumors. The people were much
 people would have been with delight and
 could readily adopt any of the new
 and convenience.

The nature of the report for some time
 were numerous. Both men and women were
 seen a day and both women and men were
 and stripping themselves. Last night before we could
 go in and take their bath and then come out and
 in as much unconcern as though they were doing a
 modesty is at a discount here. Some men and women are
 exhibited and sold as publicly as any other and in
 tiring a house almost the first thing that is
 shown will be one of these and you often hear of
 There are a large number of houses of prostitution here
 it being lawful to sell and among themselves and
 the usual consequences are visited in a great many of
 the people. It is death however. It is common to be
 detected with a fornicator and an approach to
 carity with them is at once required not from a
 native modesty but from fear of the penalty
 attached to detection.

Their religion seems to consist in the worship
 of idols and cooking at their temples common to
 of the heathens of old time. The temples are on
 rocks and high places. In their temples we were
 in the highest part of the city and looking out
 of them rises a statue made of cedar. I went
 into one of their temples or houses and on
 entering found myself in the presence of one of
 their deities a tall strange looking idol carved
 of wood and seated on a throne or place of honor
 with a space before him fifteen or twenty feet
 square enclosed by a railing which
 kept the worshippers at a respectful distance
 and the enclosed space served to contain the
 that was thrown in as offerings. Over this space

and surrounding it extended a circle of carved work of gold
 of figures of dragons, snakes, birds, fish, etc. and very neat
 by lines. In the temple yard was a small building
 with a front of lattice work containing a plant
 having four or five stalks as large as one finger and
 one or two feet long terminating in a large bell
 shaped flower white, yellow, and white, around
 it a number of beautiful flowers growing there.

There were generally a few women
 watching nearly to the feet and confined around them
 usually a white cloth tied to the legs as seen in a few
 of our pictures. They seldom wear anything on
 their head except bare-headed women. The man-
 and women can easily be told from the unmarked
 of their hair, their teeth blackened which does
 not add anything to their attractiveness.

The men mostly smoke and their pipe con-
 sists of a small bowl holding about a pinch
 and having a long stem about a foot long. They
 take a pinch of their tobacco and filling the pipe
 in right it and take three or four whiffs which will
 exhaust the pipe and then their smoke is finished
 and the pipe put away for that time.

The houses are all enclosed at night by barricades
 and have sentinels to corners of the village the in-
 habitants being kept within the limits of their
 enclosure. They are not allowed to pass the barriers
 even on some urgent demand.

Their food is commonly rice, vegetables and
 fish. They eat no meat although raising some
 cattle. There are plenty of fish and fowling and
 when we were there also plenty of clams and
 oysters. In eating they use "chop sticks" like
 the Chinese and they use them to pick up rice
 with a dexterity that can only be acquired by
 long practice. On going into a house one day
 I was offered some rice and "chopsticks". The
 word "chopsticks" was declined the "chopsticks"

using my knife instead. After I had eaten it a piece
and looked at containing rice, flap jack, and a piece
of cake surrounded in butter and took a spoonful.
The rice was collected by a piece of dried apple and a
cup containing "milk". I then took my seat with the
family around the charcoal fire and entered into con-
versation with them which was very interesting nothing
of my understanding a word spoken by the natives. What
at length my host and I hit upon a plan which worked
wonderfully! He would trace something and looking
at me say "I don't know" upon which I would repeat the
English for it and touching it in my hand would
say "Shi-pou" (which is what they call themselves not
Japanese) when he would give me his pronunciation
in which was I soon picked up quite an idea of
and among other things learned the Japanese
numerals which are itto, one, fua, two, no, three,
gor, four, ettes, five, mas, six, minno, seven, gas, eight,
escone, nine, ta, ten.

We were allowed to ramble round a much as
we pleased in the city but as soon as we approached
the suburbs we noticed that we were followed and on
manifesting a disposition to go out into the open
country were ordered back again.

We saw much an idea to see a merchant
and sometimes start a trade. The common cur-
rency is an iron coin about the size of a cent with
a hole in it through which a string is passed and a
hundred or more strung on it. It would take several
hundred of them to approach in value one dollar.
A customer will approach with as many strings
of this coin as he can carry and throwing it down
he will count off enough to equal in value the
article he intends purchasing and carry the rest
away with him. A small portion in this coin
would cover a ship.

There is a theatre here but the perfor-
mance always comes off in the afternoon for con-

was stated to me. We obtained permission
 to see a performance and entering found
 ourselves in a long open room the floor being as usual
 spread with mats upon which the audience were seated
 and consisted for the most part of women each with
 her charcoal furnace in front of her. A small stage
 was erected at the further end upon which the play
 was progressing but whether comedy or tragedy we
 were not informed but judging from the contortions
 of the actors it must have been tragedy for them
 at least. They were not what would be called
 'stars' at home but seemed to perfectly satisfy their
 audience. There were about fifty sailors collected
 here and after witnessing the performance for a while
 the stage was taken possession of by them and there be-
 ing fideline songs played amongst them a regu-
 lar dance was introduced and the stage resounded to
 the steps of the gata dance with music which
 was in some respects a satisfaction to all on the theatre
 but the actors who appeared to be highly indignant
 at being interrupted in their performance and driven
 from the stage. After performing as long as we
 desired we returned to the stage upon which the
 doors of the theatre were immediately closed and
 we did not open again during our stay.

This being the last day that we expected to
 be allowed on shore tomorrow night the men of these
 ships began taking anything they had a fancy for and
 getting hold of some 'saki' were soon ready for any
 thing and going up and down the streets began to take
 whatever they came across until the merchants
 of this place when they saw them coming would
 take down their goods and take it into
 the shops for safety. This was kept up until time
 to go to bed when we marched down to the boat with
 our baggage. For my own part I was sorry to see this
 scene as it tended to create an increased distrust of us
 and would doubtless be the ground given by the
 government to form

Chapter VII.

My First season in the Arctic.

We staid in Hakodadi three weeks and then getting no water on shore we sailed on the 2nd of June in the second season which we entered about the first of May 1858 and soon reached the ice where the same business was carried out as the seasons before with but little variety with this exception. We had been in among drift ice and at night the wind continued to increase until at eight o'clock we had everything furled but a close reefed main top sail spencers and fore topmast staysail. On the 3rd having the poor poor snow from night to day on deck we had managed by wearing sea to keep clear of the ice and at twelve went below tired enough. We had just turned in and I was taking a smoke before going to sleep when all at once thump, crash she went against a floe and the Captain running on deck rang out "call all hands." So we had no alternative but to turn out which was done amid a great deal of swearing and scolding and going on deck we found the ship surrounded by ice. We would stand on a few ships lengths and meeting the ice would wear ship and stand on the other tack till we met it again when we would wear to repeat. The night was extremely cold with a fine steady rain which with the spray dashing on the rigging would freeze in a minute and cover it with a solid coat of ice and I think that if we had not been kept pulling and hauling nearly all the time some of us would have frozen for we were all wet to the skin. But the longest night still end and morning dawned at last and the other watch were sent below for breakfast and on their wishing and coming on deck we went below and ate and then no time was lost in turning in. During the day we managed to work clear of the ice which was not without some small stopping off a little coffee.

We ran but a short while around the ice only having
 one line. The first time that we covered the about
 boat was about a mile from the ship when a dense
 fog came on they lost sight of the ship but were
 all saved in the end. He says at the third note
 he was about five all day, having some hope
 that they might find us by that means. About sun
 set the fog lifted a little and it was seen and re-
 membered the boat as far from us as could be seen and
 standing down to her we soon had the satisfaction of
 seeing them safe on board. If the fog had held a
 week or two or three days as it often does their situation
 would not have been very agreeable unless they had
 fallen in with some other ship.

One morning soon after this we fell in with
 a narrow collection of flocks about a mile in length
 and which was composed of hundreds of whales
 there were four or five ships here when we arrived
 and several of the whales had been
 killed. We covered away and started for the ice
 and soon the whale was fast. As the whale did not
 seem much we soon pulled up to him but he was
 more alarmed than the other strange boats came
 up and examined him as this whale having previ-
 ously struck him and losing him to their line
 chafing against the ice and parting. It is the
 custom among whalers to claim any whale
 that they find under any circumstances with their
 gear in there and if this whale after being killed
 should be found to contain their iron then claim
 would be established. The whale did not seem
 inclined to allow it however and so they decided
 this situation to help kill it and then moved
 on their way. An alteration caused within
 forty minutes resulted to which was made by
 the Captain going out to them and leaving the
 party at home and saying that if their iron was
 found in him he would give them more. The

whale by this time was dead and rolling for up his
 nose were now nearly visible and saying that the ship
 was now settled and shipping went on board of the
 Ingon the ship's name and tried to make the ship
 of her to go higher on the ground that if we had not
 fastened to it he would have been carried off. But
 this proposal met with a decided refusal and we
 had our way for our labor that time.

A few days after the arrival of the Ingon
 we and a crew had a spell but without success. We
 found it out and stay a week at a time sleeping right
 in the hut in skin and building a large fire before the
 entrance for the double purpose of keeping us warm and
 hindering the bears from taking too much familiarity with
 our persons. These bears are infected with the
 disease about feeding on the carcasses of seals that
 drift on shore and when hungry they will not object
 to a man if he comes in their way. At night or two
 before the hut that we at present occupied was occu-
 pied by one of the boat crews belonging to a Russian
 ship and two of their number having straggled a
 short distance from the hut in search of seals and
 being some way off did not notice the stealthy ap-
 proach of a bear until he was close upon them. They
 started to run but in getting together one and with
 one stroke of his powerful paw completely stripped off
 his seals and bringing him to the ground proceeded
 to devour him. His comrades seeing the alarm he
 gave his shipmates quickly came to the rescue with
 whatever arms first at hand and succeeded in driving
 him off but not before he had killed him and
 stripped his clothes from his back and commenced
 eating him. They are often shot but when once
 shot at close quarters in dangerous animals to handle.
 They will not however attack a man unless provoked
 by hunger or fear. An amusing incident
 connected with them happened to us one day. The
 water being frozen we were when on an island in

very all terms together. The the conditions being by the
 better situation of the two and the circumstances both
 being the principal cause of it. The
 second one might be said to mean the of making
 a name which the name of the first was the first
 off for anybody to put and calling the name of the first
 crew they corroborated his position. The captain who
 considered and more than in any other
 as on board now looked the second male by saying that
 he did not believe that the first was a seal because he
 was it and hunted as much as if he the second male
 was not care about the first male.

The next day having that the whale was more
 coming in Southern by the sea and bright and clear
 and clear. The first time that we looked then the
 second male got a chance at a whale and was going to
 put himself against him and got to the first male
 as soon as the same time taking him if he was
 enough now. The man on the ship put the
 iron into him while the second male was the whale was
 went down and came up dead. The second male was
 the second male who was the same with the same dead
 ed it into the sea and at the same time saying
 me "I said of a whale but in the whale was also the
 might have saved his own kind and say that he was
 encounter when he certainly was it.

The weather being rough and the whale still
 and say we did not stop here a boat and we went over
 to the other bay again and the first male was the second
 by a boat which came alongside and the captain
 if he wanted a whale to make he was not "yes"
 he then told him that he had killed one the other
 was dead and not knowing what he was the
 the first male was if he would say it out of his own
 as half of it. He said it was a whale and he was
 it that he was.

The second one was in what is called the
 first about making the first male and the second

bags and captured both bags but without success.
 When a few days later we left from the ship barometer
 rose a little and the ship being some distance off
 the shore we anchored where the boat went for
 the bags when the other remained on the shore to
 watch it. Early in morning we discovered it
 to be adrift and close to us and three boat men
 in sight. We lowered away and towed it alongside
 and got as quick as possible three rows out and stood
 them away out of sight but had no sooner done so
 than three boat came alongside claiming it. They
 were told that they were mistaken as we had taken it
 ourselves but they insisted that it was and finally
 the Captain told them that they might wait and see
 it out in case if there were found in it they
 might have the whale which was a very safe statement
 on our side as their men had been extracted and our
 men into the places they had occupied. They insisted
 however that it was their whale but in the absence
 of all positive evidence they were obliged to give
 their claim and left us declaring that they would
 stay as a sign of they ever had a chance but that
 chance they never had for the whale that we took
 was far and far between.

The whale who ever since his encounter with one
 of the hands when we were first out from home which
 I have mentioned before had managed to keep his
 hands off of us until now taking his ill humor out
 in threatening ventures us to make another display
 of his power. One of the hands named Thompson
 was sweeping the deck in the night when the whale
 who had been pestering us one and another all the
 morning began to find fault with his sweeping and
 on his answering slapped him on the face which
 was as good as done then he received one between the
 eyes from Thompson and both clucked each trying
 to throw the other but the decks being so slippery
 they did not would approaching the gangway

which was open Thompson began to maneuver to get the male in the gangway when he would expect him to get up on the two of them together. They were, when the point of going over the side when the male was down of a cold bath and came his fight and proposition "come out" "that enough Thompson" and sneaked away once again. Thompson said afterwards that he would willingly have gone overboard if he could have seen the satisfaction of carrying the male with him.

And now while on the subject I will relate the second matter passage of arms and the manner in which his pugnacious disposition got cooled down. Thompson the same one that the male had a trial with was in the main rigging working on sails and was his masterpiece by him hanging by a lanyard to the rigging and after seeing it would let it drop as far as the lanyard would allow it and once it happened to touch the second male on the top of the head who Thompson commented to him at once. Thompson accused himself by saying it was accidental and he would try to be more careful but it was not quite the same male who formerly told him to get some tea and was down some of the steps. He immediately Thompson taking a bucket went out to the deck to draw some but it being cold it did not warm very fast and while he was waiting for it the second male came along and told him to hurry up or he would come down there and hang him at the same time kicking down at him from the hatchway. Upon which Thompson asked him why he did not come down and strike him like a man if he wanted to whereupon he jumped down into the hold and knuckled Thompson down but was knocked down in his turn by Thompson and then exchanged blows for a minute or two when Thompson getting him down was immediately him when the second male seeing that it was of no use to continue the fight "sang out" "enough" and came out of the

hold being cheap enough for it was then situated by all the other water who hearing the disturbance came out standing around the hatless spectators of the sight.

When leaving the bay we went on to Pelindaba harbor to get some more water and then stood up the coast to get to the small Russian village of Agan and a boat coming on we ran in for shelter and laid there until the gale subsided when we resumed our cruising. One afternoon about four o'clock we saw a whale at a distance and landed accordingly. Having a moderate breeze we set the boat sail and stood down for them. He had got almost near enough to dart at one when he went down and no longer. He was gone but in a minute or two he reappeared not having seen us. We started for him and the next time he was we were upon him and clamped two irons into him solid. He instantly started and ran about two miles and then bore up rolling and fining violently feeling very uncomfortable. The second mate went coming up and fastening we soon had him spearing thick blood and by dark had him alongside with a fluke chain around him. He stood in soon 140 lbs.

After cruising about here a spell longer and not seeing much to tempt us to prolong our stay we started for the right whaling ground in the eve and so found ourselves there. We had done a few times but it was no good to our luck but the Captain was not care about troubling them. One night just at sunset a whale made his appearance close to the ship and lay there rolling and lurching a long way seeming to be in any way at all. When seeing this the Captain told the second mate to come and pull right up to him and with a strike of his harpoon. The second mate then came and having nothing to do but obey when pulled for him and went straight up to him and in a moment he plunged his harpoon

into him upon the reception of which the whale was
a jump in the air and then began to show fight striking
about with his flukes but not showing the least disposition
to come to land. The other boats then followed and
the whale getting just in time while the third mate in
stead of pursuing kept pulling up to him trying to
land him but as it was dark by this time he could not
see any more and therefore could not tell what effect
his lance had. Darkness had now set in from the
ice of them on the ship who had hoisted a light to
let us know of their whereabouts. Instead of trying
to kill the whale the mate and second mate were then
a few rods astern of him towing by the lines that the
rope was fast to and not being seen from the ship
did not intend to get any nearer. The whale by
this time had got tired of this game and had begun to
swim in and out of the three mate boats quickly lost
sight of them. The Captain's order on leaving the ship
was that when it grew dark for each boat to hoist a
light so that he could keep the run of them and
the of each other. On losing sight of them we
did not but the two mates were too cunning for that
and so we lost all knowledge of them and returned
to the ship. We had hardly got on board before
the other two boats came along and both of them
reported that their line had parted which was
verified by the Captain with a lance. It was
singular to say the least that two boats should
have parted at the same time. It may have hap-
pened but something very like a knife cut man in the
mate's hand just before it parted and then he was
covered to turn it up and saw it was the same
which would make the cut and have the appearance
of having parted. The second may take his choice of the
two reasons for losing him whether it parted or not but
The next day in the forenoon these whales
were seen together a little distance from us and
sawing the third mate was just a chance to

strike. We pulled right on it them only sticking
 one to the mast down while one of the others started striking
 him on the head and with his tremendous power in
 the air directly over the boat seemed to threaten a
 blow which would have been fatal giving out the rigging
 and the mast. He then came out of his way and the next
 instant he fluke descended in the very spot that he
 had occupied giving us a thorough shaking. The mate
 now fastened and the whale before it was seen
 down from him leaving him in charge of the mate and
 was a good thing for the whale. After running
 a short distance the whale bore up and began to
 show fight and in about the same that we would
 catch him he would start again and leave us
 behind. Being in full view of the ship the
 captain had a fair opportunity to see the officers ma-
 neuvers and finally the mate men dragging the
 whale got clear and he returned. The boat being
 hoisted the captain gave orders to set all sail and
 bore away for the Straits which we went through
 in about eight days and shaped our course for the
 Laysan Islands.

Chapter VIII.

Between Seasons.

We had very rough weather after leaving the Straits but the latter part of the passage the weather was fine and we were fortunate in making at anchor in the harbor of Shani where our first and second mates obtained their discharges without any difficulty but it was rather late in the day to begin to think of sailing as we only had one more season to go.

Shani is smaller than Cakhyda but more thickly settled by white than being solely a town here but the morals of the natives are not improved any by the presence of the white men and the natives but is much more frequented on account of the greater facilities for obtaining provisions. We laid here about three weeks and liberty and recreating life and then started for the line on a sperm whale cruise. Before leaving the Captain shipped a first and second mate.

The first island that we made was called Senece Island and on the day that we came in sight of it we buried our third mate who had been sick with the dysentery ever since leaving port we raised him out and sewed him up in canvas and took out the gall and board and laid him out and then our hands were killed and the Captain commenced to read the burial service and at the word "Bury" they dug to the depth of the sea lifted the plank and allowed the body to slide into the water and it immediately sank being heavily weighted to run no more until the resurrection.

As the burial was finished the Captain took a boat and went ashore. He was met on the beach by a crowd of natives who immediately taking hold of him carried him on the way and deposited his high and dry on the beach. The lander and the Captain proceeded to the ship's home where the rest of us began to work around. The lander was in a little cove under the shade of some trees close to the

black but what took away if not in fancy waste
 notice around nearly every hut a row of human skulls
 which they seemed to regard as quite ornamental but
 whether they were skulls of their own people or not we
 did not know. They were entirely naked but that
 did not make them look in the least. One of our
 men undertaking to take something pulled out a
 piece of tobacco when he was instantly answered doubly
 a club and the tobacco taken from him and then on
 him grabbing at it it was gone in no time. The
 Captain hearing the outcry came out to see what the
 matter was followed by the chief, who when he saw
 what had been done rebuked his people and we
 started for the boat although we could not get it away
 without the aid of the natives. The Captain
 who was as much alarmed as we were made his inter-
 view with the chief as short as possible and soon
 joined us at the boat when on a motion of the
 chief the boat was covered over the way we sitting
 in it at the same time. The soon we got clear
 of the island the Captain began to hold the men
 that we attacked for doing so threatening as to expose
 tobacco to the natives for it might have it not been
 for the chief have led to the whole of us being
 attacked and killed if not killed.

The next island that we visited is laid
 down on the map as Black Island and is quite a
 large island there being several tribes of natives
 inhabiting it. There had been a fight a short
 time before we arrived between the blacks and the
 negroes from the appearance of some of the natives
 that came on board it had not been altogether in
 sport. Some had lost their noses and some their
 ears while others displayed some hard looking
 wounds on their bodies. They did not seem to mind
 them but tried to be brave to affect a care for
 none of them were bandaged. They nearly all
 brought such a pocket knife and some a

around the gunboats proceeded to sharpen their
 The captain seeing this and that they kept coming on
 gave to feel ready and gave orders to man every gun.
 soon as the natives began to see that we were leaving
 the island they started for their canoes and soon the
 ship was clear of them. They are the most savage
 looking set that we had ever as yet and the proof is
 the fact that they were nearly all armed and kept on
 shooting in numbers we began to be apprehensive that
 they might take a notion to attack us and if they had
 such ability have taken the ship as we were
 against so many. We were fast leaving the land
 before all at once a great mass of speckled natives
 from the village where we had been looking on came
 and we then I hastily ordered that we are not to land
 there was no more left and in looking around we found
 that she was alone the village a village and began
 shouting to the land. The captain now came up and
 seeing the natives jump overboard and in a moment
 immediately struck out for the land. The mult
 immediately saying that she would never reach the land
 in the captain's opinion that she would easily and
 we soon lost sight of her but whether she reached
 land or not was uncertain but it did not look to me
 as if anything but a fine could swim that distance
 against wind and current.

We reached Quamrona Island in a day or
 two at which place we got some pigs and fowls.
 There is a collection of small islets so close together
 that communication between them is easily kept
 up. We now crossed a small inlet and reached
 and Anconia and finally touched at Peta one of
 the Lagoon and close to Tiam. Here we obtained
 oranges and limes and then starting for Tiam we
 entered the harbor and anchored and got letters
 and recruited ship. I could see no difference in
 things between this and the one we were and probably
 it was the same twenty years ago.

We had been about three weeks on our usual stay in port and then at last the typhoon came for the winter and gave us a most interesting experience. We arrived there about the first of August having experienced good weather excepting a typhoon that lasted about an hour and which would have taken our masts by the roots if we had been unprepared for it. These typhoons are very dangerous things. A little while about will be seen in the horizon of which no notice will be taken at first but soon the air will be full of white sand and before anything can be done it is upon you and then look out if not prepared. Something must be done. In an hour or so it will blow out and become moderate again.

A short time after we had entered the sea one morning the lookout aloft reported something black in the air. On coming up with it we found it to be a dead whale. The boat alongside was in a position to look at it though it was with the trouble of cutting in but the men in the meantime had taken a small piece of blubber and took it out on the quarter and were bringing it to the Captain and showing him the result he concluded to eat it and was at dinner as usual.

A day or two after this we saw eight whales and looked for them the mate was seen last. At the moment he fastened the fourth mate who since the third mate's death had occupied his place had a chance also and the second mate who was close by came out to him to fasten. He did so and the whale after going down started and ran to windward until he was close to the ship when he ran up and lay down rolling and pinning. The Captain seeing his boat pulled out to him and ordered him to cut from him. To which he rejoined that if he could not kill him he would not come on board again. "I don't care any more about that," says the Captain. "I tell you to cut from him."

and cut it to save the third mate and casting from him went on board and the whale lay about three or four hours on ice and could easily have been killed. The mate who continued to run a stable dash & when he was cut from and the mate returned to the ship. These two whales were lost that day by the obstinacy of the Captain and the other by his obstinacy. When the officers heard the reason why the third mate's whale was not taken they were much wroth with the Captain the second mate saying that it was by his order that he fastened. The Captain then said that he did not want two whales fastened at once but all but one and he did not want to lose one then get another. To which the second mate rejoined that he did not wish in that way and if some boat was lost but to him and he had a hand to be sent a gunner and should not get for any long.

The next day we saw a whale again and this time the second mate fastened and we ran near it along side. It made us do better. We saw him again two or three days afterwards and on towing the second mate got another and being to windward of us we were forced to beat up to him. After taking a look or two the whale lay about one eighth of a mile to windward and the Captain sang out to the second mate to run a line to the ship and by that means haul it alongside. To which the second mate answered that he had better take another look and he said again that if we went so hard at such a distance that it would be an impossible matter and sink. But the Captain insisting that a line should be run one was run accordingly and we all commenced hauling and as soon as we got a strain on the whale it took like a stone. The Captain now has nothing more to say. The whale not being more than 20 or 30 fathoms in depth here and a common whale usually swims in three or four days or sometimes to land for a spell. For this purpose a boat was sent

out there and taking the line the end of which was fast to the men in the whale was released every four hours the ship keeping nearly under short sail. We sailed by him in this manner three days and in the morning of the fourth all of the boat proceeded out there and all hands getting hold of the line began to pull in hopes of catching him. But in the midst of our pulling the line parted and that ended our connection with that whale. We saw whales in a day or two for the last time on this ground and leaving the whale was soon fast and the whaling made sick by the men did not offer to run but lay still and allowed itself to be killed without any trouble.

On this ground we spoke the ship William Thompson and learned from her that she had picked up a whale that we had lain by so long on the day next day after we left it and it made them 30 blb. Not seeing any more whales we entered the Japan Sea and shaping our course for Nichinanai where we came to anchor about the first of May.

Chapter IX.

A Cruise in the Arctic.

There was but a little difference between us and a year before when we were here no trade being allowed except through a custom house which had been established during the past year. But there was this advantage in it. We could purchase of any body that we chose by taking the article to the custom house and paying the official there the value of it in silver and then paying the value of the good in the currency of the country. Another custom house was introduced within a year. A house of prostitution had been erected during the year and was in full operation when we arrived the inmates being Japanese women. The Japanese came in the American house.

For a week or two we again found ourselves at sea bound up the coast of Kamtchatka to the Arctic crossing of any consequence took place until we reached Cape St. Thaddeus when we encountered a heavy gale of wind and were forced to take in our things. The rain is until the next day when it began to moderate and about four o'clock it was nearly calm but still a heavy rain. All at once whales appeared around the ship thick as grasshoppers and coming up the second mate was cast in a very few minutes. But the whale instead of running towards light and began to skip round quite close with his tail. The third mate now bore down to gather and he had got nearly to the whale when the second mate came out to him not to go on to windward of the whale on account of the heavy sea but to go to the leeward. To which the third mate responded "you look out for your boat and I will for mine" and continued his course. Just as the boat started a sea catching the boat on full of the third mate's exertions, pushing her to and there he was side on to the whale she was instantly washed up.

a few from the planks and all of the crew were saved
except the two men who were killed. The first man
to have his leg broken and a terrible cut on the head through
which he bled very profusely but he lived as he was
wounded. The rest of the boat were unharmed with-
out any serious injury. This happened all through
the negligence of the third mate who was so badly
wounded as to be almost as important as a captain and
there is much that no one could give him any advice
the mate who had picked up the boat now carried them
on board while the second mate who had been to the shore
was in a condition. The whale was soon landed and
the mate on the shore being the largest whale that we
got.

In a day or two afterwards we fell in with a whale
again and the second mate getting on to one of the boats
and a cutter and his men brought the right hand
side to the shore and put him in the water. The
boat was brought gently around and started
to move about in the water. The
second mate seeing that he did not gain ground
the next time it came up commenced to halloo
a loud as he could in hearing which the whale
was rising its head out of water appeared to
be trying to make out what it all meant and was
glued out for the boat looking up the boatmen
tried again and this time fastened upon killing it
with the spear.

Being in sight of the land most of the time
the natives often came off to us in their canoes made
of skin bringing off various fish and other skin
of animals. There are a very small set of por-
poise dolphins in skin men and women alike. This
fact among an animal on board was for some and
when that was the case. They would take
a piece of our blubber and gobble it down as if it was

a very choice morsel.

After lying out on shore we started for
Hawaii & took our way through them in the fourth
of June 1899 in a little fog. When we had run as
far as was deemed necessary we came to an anchor and
lay until the fog clearing up we rated our position.
We were just inside the passage which lay between
the two islands in a wide band the continuation of the
main channel. There was not present a very large
number of ships as we were in a small passage
at the distance we were in appearance of vegetation.

We were now very close and close to the western
and soon reaching the ice we coasted along its edge, east
a number of ships were in sight but the ships were very
small. We now continued to have our main lighted
and as the sun moved away from the horizon the
sea rose again and it was long enough for it to pass
astern. The west part of the horizon had still not
been reached but the latter part of it was still in sight
and continued to be strong until we left. The
Hawaii Islands were seen in all the distance and
granular. The latter part of the season we began to have
a little night and then the sun came out and the
sky would come to a blue state and then would
come and sparkle and we would hear the electric rattle
ing and the lightning around us.

We were now in our electric station
and seeing them but only a few and then they were
so high that we could not get near them. Having
experienced a heavy gale that drove us to the North
and from our position and at last we began to be stormy
we left the electric station in September and after
a moderate passage we came to anchor in Honolulu.

Honolulu is the largest port on the Sandwich
Islands and the most frequented and is quite a large
town. It has a very long harbor and is quite a large
town and is quite a large town and is quite a large
town. It has a very long harbor and is quite a large
town and is quite a large town and is quite a large
town.

of which could now be brought and unloaded readily. There are a great many ships here and you can often see magnificent houses are located here which do a thriving business during the shipping season. When we came here we went from one to two miles here and it presented quite a lively appearance in those days. The streets were filled with sailors and the public houses seemed a place of resort for leisure was with a drink and it did not take a great while to get rid of a drink. It was a portion of the women who were seen on every hand and who about the time that there was a great influx of people from the country and the neighboring islands to pursue their trade and market their share of the harvest.

But I did prefer to stay longer in the island than any of the rest for a time. I had been with work and was a great admirer of the work. In fact, I was the only one who was in the work and the next day I was taken with the disease which soon increased to such a degree that I had to be taken to the hospital. I was not allowed to walk until it began to mend a little and in that time I was a week passed that I could hardly stand. In the meantime I had been discharged from the ship and he had sailed for home. When I got much enough I began to take short walks about the place and I was advised by the doctors to take all the exercise that I could. My only arrival here was among the first in the world to get out arriving but we had been there some time. The place had presented a lively appearance especially at night when the women of music would sing with from each part of the house and inside would be found a group of sailors some dancing and others drinking and in another part would be found billiard tables and other amusements. But in two or three weeks time all this was changed. The ships sailed one by one until there was only one and then one left and then

you can go along the same street without meeting any
one but the natives.

had a very pleasant passage and in the morning of the 10th we were at the entrance of San Francisco harbor. Having a fair wind we stood up the river and about three o'clock we made fast along side of a wharf.

Thursday night I and my companions packed up our things and landed on the wharf. The steamer had no money but we did not mind that as it is the custom for sailors to go to a boarding house and stay until the ship gets on its way and then the advance money with which they settle their board bill. So we entered a boarding house and giving our traps to the landlady for safe keeping we returned to our room on the lower end of the wharf located in a room of first class. We took our seats at the supper table and had the best meal that we had eaten for many a day. There was corned beef, a pork fried beef and pork chowder and two baked meats and potatoes, cabbage and macaroni, bread and butter, rice and such like which was all very good and we were much pleased and did justice to it.

The next morning after breakfast I took a walk about the city. It is astonishing to think of the difference a few years have made. From a small collection of huts in a bay in that time to a large flourishing city with extensive docks and wharves filled with shipping from all parts of the world and the streets lined with extensive warehouses and stores showing as great a variety of goods as any other place in the world. A good part of the city is built on piles driven in the mud and planted over upon which houses are erected and which are almost inaccessible the time of the tide. The streets present a view of a splendid and the city has the appearance of a Boston or New York. The principal squares of the city are a reminder of a good

native than seeing China land which has Spanish land.
 I was got the ^{best} of it having a nice pleasant
 population. The first house we will generally come to
 will be a boarding house. The next an eating house and
 then a drinking place. Every day fresh food is for
 the whole population to share. Then come a wooden
 house again and so on to the end of the village.

The land is a perfect paradise for food. There
 is a great many corns in each field a few black
 chairs in which a customer sits himself and
 around the table baked a man while he is in the
 house. The smallest corn in circulation
 here is a bit of the best piece and the rest will
 be of customers. One of these boys will now
 do a day's work as a mechanic.

I was in Spain for a week or two and then
 spent in the ship. Since I have heard of
 China in islands and probably the best. I
 was a month or more under a sailing ship with
 the sailing master. I took my boys on board of
 the ship on the way. The land is all the
 same and the ship in sailing sail and
 the way for me. The next morning at daylight
 the ship of China took us up our anchors and a day
 taking us in the land is within of the harbor and
 the boat off while we proceed to make sail and
 load in our course. The land is a beautiful passage
 of about four weeks is called only taking in our light-
 sailing twice during the passage.

Standing into the harbor with a light wind
 we undertook to go inside of some of the great
 power of some of the men in the place. When we go
 in amongst them the wind died away and we drifted
 after a few English bark sailing and the
 land is a perfect and the ship which were
 of us got entangled in the place and as they
 could not be easily out of a short time it was the
 best of us off. But at last we got clear

of the vessel and extensive damage was done and
 some of the crew killed. It was seen to have with great
 and the ship was seen to be in a bad way to be pulled
 in patches upon the water. The Captain being
 off with some of the crew and that we were hard
 after him to look for him near the side of the
 ship.

Chapter X

Callao and Chincha Islands.

The harbor of Callao is very spacious and is capable of holding any number of vessels in safety. The city is a place of considerable trade and forms the principal port of Lima and the seat of the guano trade. In many the harbor was thickly dotted with vessels both large and small. The merchants and men-of-war mostly arrive at Lima a few weeks before we in Callao. But the most of the population consists of natives I called Cholos speaking the Spanish language. The houses of the natives are built of mud brick and in the sun and are so arranged that the outside coated with a yellow wash.

At this time the Peruvian government was offering a bounty and gave wages for sailors to man their navy right out of our crew and to land and work on shore. The shipper a number of Cholos to work amongst the guano and sailors for the Chincha but owing to a head wind we were a week getting there but at last we arrived and came to anchor where we lay until we could obtain a better berth.

There were about five hundred vessels when we arrived and as only a few could be loaded at a time the rest had to wait until their turn came and as nearly all of them were before us we were obliged to wait patiently only taking in our sustenance when a Spanish ship hauled out to go to sea to work our crew into his berth if suitable and then move the vessel down and return.

The Chincha Islands are three in number and are the common anchorage of the vessels in between the north and south islands where the guano can be taken from either island at pleasure. The north island which contains the great deposit of guano and is the most fertile is

which is a very common and a cause of the appearance of a desert. At the coast sign of vegetation being visible the guano kills out everything in that section. The guano with which the island is covered ranges from five feet to one hundred and fifty feet in thickness.

The origin of this enormous heap of guano is a question to answer. In digging it the skeletons of seals will be found at an elevation of 150 feet from the surface of the water and the question is how did they get there? As to its being composed of bird manure no man of sense after once viewing this island will hold to that theory any longer although bias may have a great deal to do with it. It seems to be a sort of dead seals, birds, fish, penguins, and in my view of the case I account for it in this way. In times past it has been the resort of seals and birds and the seals must either have crawled to the top of the mound or die wherever they were by some thing at present unknown or were thrown there to account for their being there and the birds have died there and been gradually covered by the deposit of the living. There are but few fowls around these islands now the numerous vessels and laborers having frightened them away. A few penguins, pelicans and gulls are seen but their numbers are very small.

The guano deposit is worked by Indians and convicts and they are worked like beasts of burden from daylight till dark. It is moved into cars where have shored along a railway to the edge of the cliff where a long canvas spon called a chute reaching from the top of the cliff down into the launch which is moved to the water and it receives it and shoots it down into the launch which is in a short time and the guano is then on the pier and is sent to the wharf and up in time as they would work the

launch as they cannot see who is in good way of the
 and arriving from it and while we were there a launch
 was sent in that manner and in one instant the men
 were rescued.

The water around these islands abound with
 mackerel which may be easily caught from the ship
 the best being a small piece of fish mackerel and
 they seem to be medicinal. They are not very
 fat but when fresh make a good meal though not
 worth much when salted.

At last our turn came to receive mail
 and then we had to spring it if we received it
 at the rate of 50 tons a day. We had two or
 three launches each carrying 200 lbs of mail in
 5 minutes a piece and after we commenced to take it
 we were soon loaded. The men say that we had
 the best of it in the mail and shipping it
 out of the launch. At length we closed our
 mail with 200 tons of mail and a great
 deal of mail enough and we had to close them
 being very impregnated with the smell and the
 smell of it had been on everything from the launch
 to the water and the land that it was very
 disagreeable to work among it setting us to bleed
 out of the nose and the smell almost everywhere
 is at first but we got used to it after a while.

The ship was now thoroughly cleaned and
 the water boat and every thing got ready for us and
 on the morning we started out from the coast
 and soon we were on our way back to Loma where we
 arrived on the second day. The boat had a great
 two discharging ship discharging the mail and
 going directly to the city.

While now being ashore one day I took a
 trip to Loma on the railroad which is a distance of
 20 miles from the coast and back a distance of
 eight miles. Loma may seem to some a pretty
 city but I saw nothing there that I could say for

light and it presented any thing but a happy appearance. The principal inmates of the street appeared to be women and beggars and there but very few children. There was a large number of Catholic cathedrales and churches here and about the entrance of each would be gathered a dozen or more beggars, some blind and blind all singing and begging for the day of the beggars. I looked about a short time but not seeing any of my countrymen or any one that understood English I concluded to go back to Callao. On arriving there I met one of the Cholas that were with us at the Chinchas and he took me to his house and offered me some supper. ~~The~~ The principal dish was a highly peppered and seasoned stew but very good and on which I made a hearty meal and then it being sunset I went on board.

We were under the necessity of shipping some men here but as they were very scarce we had hard work to get them. But we finally made up our numbers and then we started on our voyage. We had pleasant weather to and around Cape Horn the wind changing with our course and keeping fair until we arrived in the latitude of the River Rio De la Plata when it hauled ahead and commenced to blow gradually increasing to a gale with violent thunder squalls. We were forced to take in everything and lay to for two or three days until the gale blew itself out. We now had a continuance of such weather until we reached the equator where we lay a week or two becalmed & sailing nearly all the time. We thus worked along until we reached the latitude of the Western Islands when we encountered another severe gale and it being in December we began to suffer from the cold as we advanced to the northward. It was in the month of the first of it and in the region.

ning of January we dropped anchor in Lough Swilly, Ireland where we arrived just in season to escape a heavy gale that came on the next day. The effect was soon witnessed by the number of houses and some dismantled some with their bulwarks carried away and all of them sustaining more or less injury and much property was damaged.

Although it was the beginning of January yet the country presented a green appearance not seeming to have suffered much from frost as yet. The town as seen from shipboard although small looked neat and pleasant at a distance the houses being mostly painted a white presented an attractive appearance. The principal importance of this place is its being the landing place of the ocean mail steamers and the resort of ships for orders.

We were ordered to London with our cargo and as we were not acquainted with the English Channel we engaged a pilot to take us to the Downs. One morning after about ten days stay the pilot came on board and the ship was given into his charge. The masts were hauled and stood out of the harbor with a light breeze. We were two or three days in getting to the entrance of the Channel and then the wind shifted to N. W. and we stood on our way with a fair wind. It held steady but gradually increasing in force and when we passed the Isle of Wight on the second day after the beginning of the gale wind it had almost increased to a gale. The ship had topgallant sails on her and was ploughing through the water at a rapid rate. The Captain wanted to take in sail but the pilot would not consent to it saying that he did not want to lose this wind and if they did we might be driven clear back to the chops of the Channel. So sail was kept on her until she was so far as necessary for the topgallant sails being taken in and gave the sea accordingly but as soon as the halcyons were

started in the boat the sails gave one surge and with
 a report like a gun came into shore bearing nothing
 but the bottom. We stood alone for
 the rest of the day and at night a thick fog came
 on which hid every thing from view but still we kept
 on our course the pilot stationing himself forward
 on the cockpit and the captain walking the poop
 ready to pass the word to the helmsman. We went
 along in this manner until midnight and by the
 calculation of the pilot must be near Giver
 He was nearer than he thought however for some-
 thing when catching his eye he suddenly saw
 what stood a port gone beam. "Hud a port it
 is answered the helmsman as he uttered the ac-
 tion to the word. But the ship not answering
 the beam and he doubtless thinking that his order
 was not obeyed repeated it. "It is hard a port"
 answered the captain. But the pilot crying
 out again was rushing aft to see if his order was
 obeyed. The captain wanted to know what the
 matter was and the pilot answered. "I see
 pier is right ahead and she will be upon us in
 time if the ~~boat~~ she don't come off. We could
 now see it plainly through the fog and we appeared
 to be going right for it. A man was standing on
 the head of it waving a lantern but as we ap-
 proached he began to think it would be dangerous
 to stop there and accordingly uttered up the pier
 but as we had made up our mind that we
 must inevitably strike the pier she began to come
 off and as soon as she started she came up quick and
 we too past the end of the pier so near it that we
 must have thrown a board on shore. The
 reason that she failed to answer her bell before
 was that the current in going past the pier makes
 an eddy in which the ship had got and for a time
 was so successful for her helm."

When we found ourselves past the pier in

safety the pilot whose acquaintance we considerably
 distusted by his previous acts to the pier concerned that
 we were in sail and came to an anchor.

We came to an anchor accordingly and put our
 sails and then sought our bunks to get what rest
 we could till daylight. The sun found us at
 dawn and soon much found that the fog had
 cleared away and the wind abated and it was now
 calm and still the water being as smooth as glass.
 We were about a mile from the pier which stretched
 out from the shore for a considerable distance the
 sides of its great length being to make it a sort
 of breakwater to shelter ships. On turning my
 eyes towards the town I saw a high cliff surmounted
 by a fortress which bore the appearance I knew to be
 Dover Castle and the town lay below it at the foot
 of the cliff. On the other side of the channel
 the coast of France could be plainly seen although
 twenty-one miles distant. A large fleet of vessels
 were at anchor here and in the Land waiting for
 a fair wind.

Our Cook must have taken the ship as
 far as his commission allowed gave her in charge
 to the Dover pilot who came off while we were eating
 breakfast the Cook not staying on board as he
 was going to London. In the meantime we had
 hoisted and hoisted the sails and were short when a
 small steamer came puffing along and desired
 to know if we wanted a tug. "What will you take
 me up to London port?" asked the Captain. "What
 dock?" "Victoria" said our skipper. "Very good" said
 the answer. I gave out the signal of the
 Captain. "You may go in" and our skipper
 answered the Capt. of the tug which by this time
 was close alongside of us. "I guess I will come
 aboard and see you" and smiling the action to
 the word he steamed on and dock and after a few
 minutes conversation the two ships adjourned.

to the cabin where the anabaptist and his wife
 soon made their appearance on deck and the
 captain up to the mate. Thus the crew was
 there. The order you may readily believe was pre-
 sented with alacrity and we mounted the rigging
 to get the sails for the last time on this voyage.
 As soon as this was accomplished we got a halibut in
 the boat and passing the end to the tug they made it
 easy work to bring it in. We now manned the wind
 and as soon as our anchor was clear we began to
 glide through the water towards the mouth of the
 Thames. On the way we passed innumerable vessels
 some at anchor, some under weigh and some in tow of
 a big white steam yacht, were coming and go-
 ing in every direction. We entered the Thames
 about three o'clock and gently glided up the river
 till about nine at night when we dropped anchor off
 Twickenham and the tug cast off from us and pro-
 ceeded to the city. We had spent the day in
 making down our sails and light up and getting
 things in sight and were tired enough when we an-
 chored to stay in for a night rest without much
 argument. The next morning we turned out and
 scrubbed down the decks and by the time we had
 finished our breakfast the tug made her appear-
 ance and we took to the windlass and soon were in
 motion for London. The river was fairly alive
 with small craft such as watermen's wherries, barges
 lighters, white herr and there a larger craft would
 be seen proceeding to or from the city.

And now we began to draw near the metro-
 polis of England and keeping steadily along
 we could through a much side of us to occupy our at-
 tention. On our way up we passed the hall of the
 monastic mansion. The very last sight I finished
 and my impression on seeing her was that she was
 obedient and would never be able to move her helm
 and had been since so the latter part of

her first trip she found to be a very successful one
being a successful failure.

Another thing that we could not help notice
was the inferiority of the mind of the English to the
American people. In fact a small party of the En-
glish stay and with more than ordinary politeness to
visit and finally with an investigation to find
to be a very poor one.

We reached the entrance of Victoria about
twelve o'clock and the rest of the day was spent in
hunting for a berth and getting things in order.

The next morning we turned to and got the
iron on the forecastle deck and securely lashed and now
as duty for this voyage was finished and we were at
last free to pack up our traps and go ashore having
nothing more to do with the ship. We did not
feel "much" regret at leaving her for she had been so
dirty and soiled that when the water was run away
rough she kept the deck continually wet and
in going before it she would begin to roll and
take in water even when she was going from one
side of the deck to the other would cause everything
before it that happened to be loose and if heaved
in the way we had to stop it whatever we could
get hold of to keep from being carried along with
it if some heavy members from here to there. On
cold water it was very uncomfortable to say the
least as one could not keep one's feet caught on
smooth weather. But we had some friends
our voyage in safety through the passage and
it was without any regret that we were prepared
to leave her.

Our carpenter had been here a number of
times and he recommended us to go with him to
a boarding house that he always stopped at and
would recommend it to us as being as good as could
be found in the place. So the next day after
the rain he had sent for the boarding master.

who has been secured and now finishing our work he
 was with the press the attended by the carpenter but
 he only assisted in engaging a shape some little
 and more. It was a pity how the rest thinking
 that they were with a chance their own landing place
 without the assistance of the carpenter. So one
 and another went off with various shreds which
 he said were more infected with. I saw some of
 them afterwards and they informed me that they
 wanted not going with me for they had not bet-
 tered themselves any by choosing for themselves.
 It is remarked among sailors that in a Londoner's
 inn house one has a choice at breakfast of an egg
 by having not being a land the tea at one meal
 they are a little better than the however but I never
 found it was living for the price as I did in London.

Chapter XI.

Visits in London

We soon had our things packed and then our chests and bags were brought on deck but before they could go over the side they had to be searched by a custom house officer for Tobacco and books all Tobacco was a pound being taken and all the chests edition of American books being searched and duties are paid on them but they are not very stringent in its observance for they merely lifted the lid of the chest and not feeling anything on sight shut it down again. We then went down a ladder to land on the dock. The boatman called for three male helpers and myself were going to the same house under the guidance of a man named Barber who acted as carrier for the emigrants.

The city of London proper and where we were going was six miles from Victoria Dock. We proceeded to the railway station and getting aboard the car we were soon on our way to the city. At ten past twelve we sat opposite and began talking with me Tom sat at the great station. The soon as he had left Barber turned to me and asked. Do you know who you have been talking with. He has professed entire ignorance he remarked to inform us that we had had the distinguished honor of conversing with Tom King the fighting man. In the eyes of Barber and of almost all the emigrants Tom King or Tom Savage are equal in fame and reputation to the Prince of Wales or Lord Melbourne. We bore the information however without sinking under it and observed that he was a fine looking man which in truth he was. We had now arrived at the city and getting out at Strand station we proceeded to the house in some which we looked on as our home. It was George East. Not a meeting to be held off under these or any other name to a public place.

and for a new suit of clothes the landlord was
 to be repaid for the payment. We then pro-
 ceeded to dinner and when that was finished we
 went out for a walk but not being acquainted
 we did not go far.

I was surprised to see so many public houses
 and all of them serving a strong liquor especially
 at night. They carried such names as Swedish
 King, Billy Sater, Sadler's Room, Blue Anchor &c.
 It is the habit of the people men women and children
 to drink liquor some of the women but not many
 restricting themselves to beer. It is one of the city
 regulations that each public house shall be kept
 closed on Sunday till four o'clock in the afternoon.
 But we frequently saw persons in getting liquor at any
 time through out the day and at the bell of the
 city strike some an officer would be ordered to
 see the door fastened at the first strike. I should
 easily be led to see that we were not located in the most
 respectable part of London for at night fall the
 streets were filled with prostitutes who had no other
 occupation and on entering a public house
 one would be instantly surrounded by them all beg-
 ging for a glass of liquor.

I found London to be just such a city as my
 imagination had pictured full of old quiet looking
 buildings and little narrow alleys. But a dark
 passage more particularly in East & West London
 the lanes and courts of a more modern date.

On making some inquiries about wine-making
 Butler informed me that he would take me a
 round to his cellar with him and went over
 to Whitechapel. The first place that we stopped
 at was a public house kept at the sign informed
 me he was the ex-champion of England
 he went in and was favored with a drink
 which was served to me by the ex-champion himself
 we found he was a good customer to his bar

and that was about all that I think we can be assured of. After Barker had advised me apparently he took me into an old ramshackle building which had been a public house for the last hundred years and which as Barker said a placard behind the bar informed us was the house and room where Luke Brown shot Tom King (not Tom King the lighterman but Tom King the highwayman) his companion by mistake the bullet having been intended for a policeman from whom Tom was endeavouring to escape. The house is an old ancient looking building and a curiosity in itself: but doubtless to the common people who regard it with a peculiar interest as being the scene of the above exploit: a highwayman ranking among the greatest of heroes and as extracting full rights of Charrobragh in their eyes.

The next morning I continued to appear to Barker as an assistant sight-seer. The morning's excursions were chiefly confined to public houses each of which he expected a drink which in his opinion was more satisfactory to him than it was to me. So I started out to try a stroll by myself and on quitting the alien that I was in found myself in Rattcliffe highway and proceeded along the street which was comparatively quiet in the morning. At length I arrived at the end of the street and found myself in the vicinity and opposite the famous Tower of London. At my right hand was a squad of soldiers relieving guard which at once drew my attention to the building they were guarding. I found it was the Mint and a very unimposing building and I should have passed it without notice had it not been for the presence of the soldiers.

Passing the Minories I found myself on Tower Hill the scene of so many executions in times past. At the foot of the hill is the

entrance to the river which stretches along the
 side of the wall the spectators above having a fine
 view of the river which is now dry and of the parade
 ground of the Marine stationed here. Leaving the
 town behind I entered Lower Thames St which
 runs parallel to the Thames and passing Billings-
 gate fish market I soon found myself at the Ter-
 mination and ascending a flight of steps emerged
 at the end of London Bridge. The staircase
 'you can always see a white horse on London bridge'
 is a fine one for there is such a throng of vehicles
 continually going and coming that not at any
 time would it be possible to find a white horse
 among them. Leaving the bridge the next thing
 that attracted attention to London monument which
 is situated in the worst possible place for effect
 but could be found being right at the foot of a
 hill. I now turned off into Cannon St city and
 proceeded along until I reached St Dunstons church
 which has the reputation of being the second
 largest church in the world.

The dome is a stupendous piece of work
 and from the temple a fine view is to be ob-
 tained of the city at daylight no other time be-
 ing suitable on account of the smoke which often
 the sun gets up covers the city like a fog com-
 pletely shutting out the sight of the river's mouth
 but the pleasure of seeing the sun shining day
 when our London comes to this same smoke which
 has settled on the walls of this church and gives it
 a very striking appearance but notwith standing
 this it is one of the sights that ought to be visited
 by all strangers.

I resumed my walk along until I came
 to St James Park which I went through passing the
 gardens of the House of Lords taking an outside view
 of the Admiralty and the House of Parliament
 which the reader has now described probably five

hundred men.

I now turned my step homeward but could not have been able to leave it had it not rained afterwards from a shower to the south.

Having now received my pay I went and settled my accounts and paid my board bill of 10 shillings and had a balance left. London especially the eastern part is infested with beggars who beat on at every door and pestering them for alms but on the sight of a policeman they vanish instantly and almsmen being punished by law the police having power to arrest any one caught begging but in spite of this the streets are thronged with them.

While in London I did not neglect to make a visit to the Tower. On arriving at the entrance we passed the sentry who gave us admittance to a little building where we had our admittance pass and were requested to wait a few minutes until a few more arrived and a guide would be provided us. We waited about fifteen minutes and as the crowd was now increased to a dozen we started our guide leading the way. He was one of the wardens of the tower and was clothed in the costume of Henry VIII. time it being an old saw of his region that these officers shall be shown from an armoured soldiers who must continue to wear the arms of the period.

We crossed the drawbridge and passed through the traitors gate and found ourselves in front of the White Tower which was built by William the Conqueror and is the oldest of the towers. We then entered the horse armoury which is so called from its containing a collection of equestrian statues of some of the kings and great men of past times each clothed in the appropriate armour of his time. On the other side was a most complete collection of arms and armour which comprised a variety of every description

On reaching the end of the room the visitor is
 entering a flight of stairs and a room containing
 many trifles and curiosities. Among other
 things on the wall that Gen Wolfe wore when
 he was in Europe. The next room was filled
 with East Indian weapons and curiosities and pass-
 ing through this the visitor entered what is called
 Queen Elizabeth's armoury. Here were to be seen
 the instruments of torture taken from the Spanish
 Inquisitors also the block and the axe which were used
 in the execution of Lady Jane Grey and which
 as we were informed were last used in the execution
 of these Scottish nobleman in 1745. On the
 right hand of this we were shown a small apart-
 ment or hole rather in which a man would be
 unable to stand or lie down at length which we
 were requested to believe was the dungeon in which
 Sir Walter Raleigh was confined twelve years
 it may have been so but I did not believe it then
 as I do now. At the end of the armoury was a
 equestrian statue of Queen Elizabeth in
 full dress with a page in attendance at the
 horse's bridle.

Leaving this part of the tower we were con-
 ducted to Beauchamp tower. On the way we
 were shown the spot on which Lady Jane Grey
 was beheaded marked by four flat stones. En-
 tering the tower and ascending a flight of stone
 steps we were shown the apartment in which she
 was confined previous to her execution. We were
 then shown the apartment in which the prisoners
 of state were usually confined. The wall was
 covered with inscriptions and initials which are
 still to be plainly read after the lapse of centu-
 ries.

After looking about here a we proceeded
 to the North tower where we were shown the
 apothecary and other jewels which with the crown

were contained in a glass case surrounded by a wire railing. After they had been admired sufficiently we took our departure and in the yard were shown a variety of cannon of all descriptions from the earliest times to the present. Besides these were at every turn and a ^{figure} there and there are stationed on the tower and having barracks erected near for their accommodation.

While on our way home after leaving the tower I met Morning Glory sporting the uniform of the Royal naval reserve corps a boy of nine enlisted from the merchant marine for a week's service. Thus we required to wait at the camp for weeks receiving a cannon a week after which time they are at liberty to ship in a merchant vessel or remain at any time to be transferred to a man of war. The regulations appear now to be very liberal but it cannot be very strict in the examination of candidates as Morning Glory would not have been taken to join this corps he must have been himself a naval man an Englishman according to his own country which must have been a great gain to England.

One fine morning I took a walk up the famous Petticoat lane. Going over into White-chapel and passing up the street I came to a little alley over the top of which was marked Petticoat lane. It seemed to be the centre of attraction I turned into it and proceeded along the length of it a distance of about a mile. This is the grand market for stolen goods and on Sunday mornings it is thronged with buyers and sellers. Here everything that can be thought of is exhibited for sale either looks to be new or as if for any thing that may be offered. One so much can make a small sum or a great sum depending on the mind however that he is buying for an object which may be claimed at any time by the owner.

On another day I made a visit to the Museum

For the purpose I started by a cross cut and soon reached a building where I stopped to take a look at the Duke of Exeter. This is one of the finest palaces remaining in London situated in about the centre of the business part of the city having the Strand on one side and the entrance of the Lord Chamberlain on the other with an open space in front in which is placed an equestrian statue of somebody popularly supposed to be the Duke of Wellington. Over the entrance and near the top of the building is an inscription. The earth is the Lord and the increase thereof out of which the Lord of England are made &c. but the inscription does not state.

Continuing my walk I soon reached the City Prison and passing down it I soon came to a square which was so celebrated in the life of Jack Sheppard. George Fox and other notables. It looked as if it were strong enough to hold any thing and I thought that a man that could dig out of here with a pickaxe carried his liberty and paid for it. What must be the life of those prisoners who are condemned to be in prison here for years in full view of the life and bustle of the city yet as much isolated from their species as if they were on a lone island in the middle of the ocean. In front of the prison on an elevation looking down two or three streets is the spot where condemned criminals are usually hung. It looked as if this spot specially chosen with reference to its conspicuous position as an execution may be witnessed by thousands gathered down the roads all of them obtaining a good view. I was informed that at the last execution that took place here the streets began to fill twenty-four hours beforehand and at the moment of execution the streets were densely packed by men women and children as far as I could see.

Leaving the gate I passed up High Hol-

born which is one of the principal buildings of London and at last turning into a splendid museum as the Museum. Passing the very long entry we entered and turned to the left and into a room devoted to Roman antiquities.

Here we saw to be seen a collection of the busts of the Roman Emperors specimens of mosaic pavement. They were all more or less imperfect owing to their great age but some of them were very fine specimens and showed to what perfection this art had been brought by the Romans and Greek. The first floor of the building is mainly occupied with sculpture and after looking at the different specimens a woman ascended the stairs and entered a apartment filled with stuffed animals and birds. Among the fish I saw one which was called a caec. It was about as large as a catfish and was called on shipboard a caec. It was a very large to reign supreme under the name of the caec. Then went through the animal department and then the bird department and seeing a fine collection well worth visiting. I then went to the Egyptian room the principal thing there being the mummies. I read a notice to the effect "Pharaoh's daughters" which was the name of the "sacred Moses". Probably I thought I heard all the kings of ancient Egypt were named Pharaoh and this would open a wide field for investigation to identify the daughters that saved Moses and then find the identical Pharaoh that claimed to be his father. Although of so great an age yet the hair on the heads of some of these mummies was in a good state of preservation. The skin also was well preserved looking quite natural but the parchment and clothing close to the body and the wood composing the coffin seemed to be as sound as it was the day the coffin was made.

In another room were the skeletons of the

Passing along the street one day I observed a crowd of people collected in front of a building which had the appearance of a mass meeting. On enquiring I was informed that this was the hall where Spurgeon preached and that he was about to deliver a discourse. He was then at the height of his popularity in London and whenever he preached drew a crowd of people who filled the house to overflowing many going away who could not find admittance.

I found the English people generally rejoicing at the prospect of a civil war in the United States and it ran into their notions and in their conversation it could be seen how anxious they were of the prosperity and success of the United States especially the North which as a general thing they wanted to see completely established & victorious by the South.

Chapter XII.

From London to Boston.

Having now prolonged my stay in London till the beginning of May and the weather growing much warmer and the season not least my friends being much wanted I began to think about going home which I had not done for nearly five years. Although receiving letters at intervals which kept me apprised of what was going on. On one occasion at the shipping office I found that America was the only ship except the regular line to sail before the 1st of June and it was very difficult to get a passage to her for this season. The docks were crowded with American vessels of all kinds bound to the East India and Australia but none to the West. The merchants would not send their goods in American bottoms consequently they were going home by some other way. I was going back to the States in ballast and when she was about to start across the shipping office would be crowded with Americans trying to get a passage to America home. I was to ship on one of the best without cargo but at last we sailed in shipping in the slack season of our port. I was in ballast.

When aboard on the day notified we made out into the stream where they took us down to Gravesend where we laid at anchor that night. The next morning we got under weigh and proceeded as far as the Downs where we laid till the next morning. For the course of the day we passed round turning down the Channel before a breeze. Although at the rate of some knots and then with the land just visible on our starboard bow and which was now out of sight ahead.

The sea was rough and the wind was fresh with a strong gale. We reached the port of New York on the 1st of June.

In the afternoon and my watch below we were awakened by one of the crew telling us that the Japanese had arrived at our ship. At the moment we were just a gun which was fired in fact to be a salute for him to land to and did so accordingly. They gave a cheer of us without taking any notice of us as they were passing and then and gave the gun to some of which they did not appear much affected. He was always with us in a friendly manner.

On the 10th we put in with part of the fishing fleet which stopped in with fish and vegetables and some other goods.

The weather was very foggy and remained so till we cleared the fog when it began to clear away. At a few nights afterwards we saw a great many boats making a noise. Before daylight on the morning a boat coming on board we saw several of the boats and taking a long sail they brought a lot of fish to the ship. In the afternoon we were taken in a boat and were taken to a small boat. The men were surprised at the difference between here and outside and at the same time where they were and where they were. It was a very long time before they were taken to the ship. I was amused to see the crew of the boat on the deck with their bags and some other things and take their departure without stopping to make the usual part of saying good-bye to the ship or to the crew. Before leaving the boat they were given a month's advance and the passage was taken 28 days they had not a cent and coming to them and therefore were all ready to leave as soon as the ship touched the dock. In twenty-four hours I was left at home with my friends and my baggage and after a short time I was taken to the ship.

And now I have arrived home after an absence
of nearly five years with nothing more than I
started with but thankful to reach home a
whole and feeling grateful to those for the home
the - peace and friends and permitted to be more
well more. I had got enough of the sea and
a sailor life and was now content to stay at
home having lost all longing for a life in the
ocean which like everything else has its
and down its good and bad side but apart from
all else the idea of being isolated from the world
and separated from our friends for two or three
years was not so agreeable in practice as in theory
and as I was now safely landed on terra firma I
concluded that I would stay there for the rest of
my natural life and let those whose taste or
inclinations prompted them take my place which
I resigned to them without regret.

Appendix

Description of the crew

And now I took an enumeration of the crew which consisted of the Captain the first second third and fourth mates each of whom had the command of a boat and four boatsteers a steward, cook, and a cooper a Dutchman of about sixty years of age who had shirked not to go aloft which he never did but once during the voyage. There were sixteen men before the mast only one of whom had ever been to sea before and he had spent fourteen months in an Atlantic Ocean making good what is called from the shoalness of it a "beam" making voyage. His name was Muller and he belonged to the island of Dominica. He had a tattooed Uryan who was picked on his breast and arms with India Ink representing ships anchors and dragged about how many years he had been on a man of war until we began to look at him as an old sailor which he further took care to confirm on our minds by saying "I know more than you that you don't know I will tell you." But what was our surprise when on being set to work we found that he was as green as any of us and that he had never been to sea before it must have been as a marine or something similar for he did know the first thing about a vessel. He immediately took his proper place among the crew of the vessel and he went by the name of Jack the monkey was man the rest of the voyage.

Another was named Charles and he was from Altos Illinois and who had come all the way from there to go to sea having never seen a ship until his arrival on crew work. He was given the name of Farmer which he was entitled to the end of the voyage. Then there was the bulk of the crew a seaman called named Bill who was given the name of Juff on account of his

immediate judgment for that article of food. The
 next berth was occupied by a chap from Penang-
 ang and the next by a little girl which was the
 state that no man of war would have seen. Next
 came two Englishmen by the names of Rogers and
 Turner who used to the full their national privi-
 lege of smoking. Then came a Scotchman by the
 name of Robertson and the next berth was occupied
 by a tall wiry man six foot six from the county who
 knew nothing and could not be content with things
 about a ship the whole voyage but put an end to
 his hand and he would get more work in the
 same time than all the rest of the crew put
 together. He could also play the fiddle which
 accomplishment when known was hailed with de-
 light and having his fiddle with him his ser-
 vices were often required both fore and aft.
 Then came an Irish chap named Dan and then
 a young man by the name of Johnson who had
 nothing for his health although to every one
 but himself it was evident that he was past
 cure. Then came a young fellow by the name
 of Dennis and another by the name of Ricknell and
 the last was a chap belonging to Coleraine a dand-
 y kind of a person who did not like to soil his
 hands with tar and therefore received the name
 of cork. So now you have the crew which num-
 bered for and aft 28 men which number was
 temporarily increased by two Portuguese parson-
 you sending me to the Western and the other to the
 Cape de Verde Islands.

As soon as we had got fairly settled into
 a sea life and a little acquainted with each other
 pack of cards began to make their appearance
 backed by piles of tobacco which soon became
 the established currency on board ship an ac-
 count being worth 10 shilling pounds or there of.

tobacco. Each man on leaving home had received from 12 to 20 pounds of tobacco as part of an outfit. When now gambling commenced. It was started at first by the friends and then by the herd until at last it had grown so much that a head was cut into several pieces and each piece played for with the same idea that pennies had been played for before until finally nearly all the tobacco in the fore-castle was in the hands of the lucky ones.

Our daily diet on board ship was as follows. On Mondays boiled rice for dinner. Tuesdays boiled beans. Wednesdays peas and when these were over Thursdays boiled green peas. Fridays called Duff. Fridays beans again. Saturdays codfish and potatoes and Sundays duff again. Each morning the land part of the food either potatoes and meat baked up together or scarce a mess made of boiled beans and meat with sliced potatoes and coffee. The sailors' food bread and lard with tea and strong coffee. Each man being allowed a quart a week which was amply sufficient if not wasted and besides this once in a while we had a little more such as a saucer when a big one killed a lot of bread. But some of the crew having an eye to the luxuries of life began to invent dishes of their own. One day after supper I saw the simple fellow before mentioned took some hard bread and pouring it up soaked it in water and then mixing it with molasses and tea slush filled his pan with it and carrying it to the galley got the cook to bake it for him. The cook having baked it while he was on deck told him of it upon which Duff conceived it to be low and deposited it on his chest until supper time and went on deck again thinking no doubt that he would have a good supper in the sense as he called it. But the old adage of "There's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip."

proved as true in this instance as it ever did for
 Duff on going to his chest found that someone
 had stolen his supper leaving the empty
 pan. Duff with indignation at his loss went
 he got up and reported to the Captain that some
 one had been stealing from him. "What did
 they steal?" asks the Captain. "A lobster" says
 the sailor. "What the devil was that?" said the
 Captain. "Whereupon Duff gave him an ac-
 count of what a lobster was composed of. "Don't
 you get enough to eat" asks the Captain. "Yes
 sir" says Duff. "Clear out then and don't come
 to me bothering about your lobster". Poor
 Duff started forward crestfallen enough. But
 when from all this his chest had been broken
 into which was not exactly fair play and as
 he was going away the Captain says to him "You
 have said that it was that opened your chest and set
 me back at it". But he never found out

As we entered the tropics and the mild
 influence of the trade we took advantage of
 the fine nights to sweep away our watch on deck
 which a privilege was permitted by the officer
 as long as a good lookout was kept and we were
 on hand when anything was to be done. But
 this was gradually taken advantage of by some
 who would steal into the fore-castle during the
 watch on deck and stretch themselves out on their
 chests and sleep away leaving the rest of us
 in their state of drowsiness when it came to be done
 But one of our men Jack was in the habit of
 doing this so one night a number of us got a late
 look and catching it in the fore-sloop which
 was directly over the hatchway we saw a line
 thrown it and one of us taking the end of it
 went down into the fore-castle and looking it
 up to his finger gave the signal which we answered

by hauling away upon which fact set off a yell which awakened the watch below who began to curse him and called for driving him on deck. He came up yawning and rubbing his eye which he says he almost broken out that was worse than. The next day that when we began to sail he found that he must go whether or no and all the way that he could save himself from being put up by the crew was to yell and pretend that his leg was broken. He caused him however of sleeping for a long time. Further time when the ship took a motion to a man below and one of us going up and finding him there we concluded that we would try it on him inasmuch as he was one of the party in bending on to Kach. One of us slipped down and bending on to his leg and slipping on deck again we gave a pull and what was our surprise when instead of starting Brown down to see one of the crew appear in the hatchway man in the cockpit which lay about the fore-castle floor he was seen to be awakened by the chap bending on to him he pretended to be asleep until he got on deck when he cast it off and made it fast to the bulkhead of the chest owned by the man that had sold him the result being that the chest was damaged and the contents spilled which was as much as it was as if it had been Brown caught the crew who had no other resource but to acknowledge the fact.

At boat crew would come on board and entering into conversation the questions would be asked 'Is any of your crew from Cape Horn?' whenever the questions halted from and often times it would happen that the ship was in a new place and it was not acquaintance at least sometimes times which in this part of the world was almost the same thing as 'knowing' to an acquaintance very well each

supposing the other what he most wanted
 as in his power. And not only that but I
 myself have a great deal of old friends in
 the list of the noble ones and the most best
 thing I have got here and by this means
 would have of them that were known to me and
 the world know that they are in it that
 when a man is a soldier in order and he is
 being questioned one would say I should like
 to get along that, well for I have a choice in
 hand.

While in the columns the weather was
 warm that it was almost impossible to sleep
 and it was so that we could not
 sleep on deck and would say in our bunk and
 would be in the room for a long time and
 my reason for that. One evening it being
 unusually hot and calm and it being so
 hot to the point the cook who had all night in
 our cabin in our bunk sleeping at the table when
 all at once a big fire broke out in the
 forecastle landed in our bunk. "What is that?" he
 asked. "For answer an old shoe." "What is that?" he
 repeated. "Silence and the man instant arose
 and ran forward the side and then moved the
 sock who sprang out of his bunk saying "got
 set me in the old shoe." Some of the watch
 on deck hearing the noise had gathered around
 the hatch and as he went by the foot of the
 steps some one emitted a loud laugh in
 his face completely covering him. This was
 just all I saw and he sprang forward
 on deck but when he got there no one was in
 sight and after talking a while to the air he
 went to his quarters and returned his "tormentors"
 in our fork that he used for taking his sleep
 up with he came back into the forecastle
 saying that he would spit any body that came

news him. But as he found us all in a deep sleep apparently, he had no resource but to murder us with this more fitting opportunity.

That he considered it as anything but a sin was soon rendered evident to the fact that our Duff which always before was light and you now began to partake of the existence of lead and impossible to be eaten. We stood it a number of times when one day at command of anything worse than ever one of the crew taking the kid which contained it, walked aft and showing it to the skipper asked him if he considered it fit for anybody to eat. The Captain looked at it but did not seem to give any satisfaction and the duff was brought back again and at night fall thrown overboard. The cook who from the Captain's manner on this occasion thought that he could do as he pleased and went on the same way. Next Duff day about dinner time the skipper came on deck and when the cook had deposited it in the kid for the men's dinner he walks around to the lee side of the galley and says "look nana me a knife." He takes the knife and puts it in it for a minute and looks at it a spell when all at once he hits the cook by the throat at the same time saying, "Don't you, I didn't ship you to spoil good food. Look at that duff. If you ever cook such another one while you are on this ship I'll choke your windpipe right out of you!" The cook was half frightened to death and did not dare to say a word. It is needless to say that we had no occasion to complain of our duff after this.

Of speaking of Duff reminds me of another little incident which transpired a little while before. One evening as I lay just the other side of but our Duff was lying upon the fore hatch enjoying an evening nap some one

a blackish shape smeared his hair and face with
 tar and a short time after waking up and find-
 ing out he was just used to find out the author of
 it and finding in this he went aft to where
 the Captain's mate was sitting and began
 to make his complaint to the Captain that some
 one had been tarring him. "What did you
 do then for?" "I didn't know it, sir," you
 was asleep then. They wouldn't have done it if you
 hadn't been. You had no business to be sleeping
 you were on deck. Keep awake and you won't
 get tarred. Get out and don't you come to me
 with any more of your complaints. He could
 get no satisfaction either forward or aft and was
 forced to swallow it down saying that if he ever
 found out who it was he would serve them the same.

About this time we had to break out
 all our provisions to get at some articles that were
 underneath. To do this all hands were kept
 on deck all getting things together. At noon
 the work was out again. One of the hands
 named Thompson took the most "big" and started
 on towards the mast and at the fore-castle hatch
 got out a wooden Englishman who told him
 to wait till the rest of the men came some of
 them being also at work. Thompson was con-
 sidering it some time till one of the men to
 tell him when Thompson picked it away from
 him threw it into the fore-castle mast and all
 then which were struck him and the blow
 being returned at it they were all run and
 caught under Thompson finding him too much
 for him came out strong and strong. This
 had been witnessed by the Captain who imme-
 diately sent one to the mainmast and
 the other on the flying jib boom where they
 were kept till sundown when they were called
 on deck and in consideration of it being the

first fight that had taken place they were let off with a slight reprimand the skipper telling them that the next two that he caught fighting he would flog.

Duff a short time afterwards found out who the principal was in the tawny business and was turned out to be Thompson. Thompson being on deck one day they got into an altercation with him and proceeded from one end to another until Thompson struck him upon which each dropped his work and went at each other. The Captain who was on deck immediately stopped them and had them seized up in the forenoon when he told them that as he had threatened to flog the next two who should be caught fighting he should now do so this being the second fight and Thompson concerned in them both. He gave them a dozen lashes over their clothes and sent them forward with their working properties cooled somewhat for the time being.

Thompson was a quarrelsome kind of a fellow always in a quarrel with some of the crew and in nearly all the rows that took place while he was on his vessel one of the parties and was neither liked nor respected but he was in the ship with us and we had to make the best of it.

The mate who if he had been allowed would have tried to act the "bully" among the Duff men made the butt of the crew's united hatred to him. Duff when it was a fine day on Saturday afternoon at four o'clock all hands were called at a signal to come on deck and get ready for Sunday. We all layed out but Duff who was a bad man a member of the crew but would soon relax again and at last we went on deck without him. Thompson was by the mate he came to the hatch but could not

the man's shape smeared his hair and face with
tar and a short time after waking up and find-
ing out he was just wakened to find out the author of
it and finding on this he went aft to where
the Captain's crew were sitting and began
to make his complaint to the Captain that some
one had been tarring him. "What did you
let them for?" "I didn't know it, sir," you
now sleep there. They wouldn't have done it if you
hadn't been. You had no business to be sleeping
and work on deck. Keep awake and you don't
get tarred. Clear out and don't you come to me
with any more of your complaints. He could
get no satisfaction either forward or aft and
began to swallow it down saying that if he ever
found out who it was he would serve them the same.

About this time we had to break out
all our provisions to get at some articles that were
underneath. So at this all hands were kept
on deck all getting things together. It was
the work and not amuse. One of the hands
named Thompson took the most kick and started
an quarrel with it and at the same time he
went out to work. The Englishman who told him
to wait till the rest of the men came some of
them began to work. Thompson was car-
rying it home. Some time later of the day he
saw him when Thompson picked it away from
him threw it into the forecabin and all
then when Brown struck him and the blow
being returned it at that time was a quarrel and
they were not. Thompson finding him too much
of him came on strength and courage. This
had been warned by the Captain who imme-
diately sent out to the mainmast and
the other men on the flying jib boom where they
were kept till sundown when they were called
on deck and in consideration of it being the

first fight that had taken place they were let off with a slight reprimand the skipper telling them that the next two that he caught fighting he would flog.

Diff a short time afterwards found out who the principal was in the tawny business and who turned out to be Thompson. Working together on deck one day they got into an altercation with the crew and proceeded from one room to another until Thompson struck him upon which each dropped his work and went at each other. The Captain who was on deck immediately stopped them and had them carried up in the topgall where he told them that as he had threatened to flog the next two who should be caught fighting he should now do so this being the second fight and Thompson concerned in them both. He gave them a dozen lashes over their clothes and sent them forward with their fighting propensities cooled somewhat for the time being.

Thompson was a quarrelsome kind of a fellow always in a quarrel with some of the crew and in nearly all the wars that took place while he was on her being one of the parties and was neither liked nor respected but he was in the ship with us and we had to make the best of it.

The mate who if he had been allowed would have tried to act the 'bully' says that Diff was made the butt of the crew's indignation to begin with him. Diff wrote it me by John after he told me Saturday afternoon at four o'clock all hands were called as usual to wash decks and get ready for Sunday. He all turned out but Diff who was a drunkard a number of times but would not get up again until at last we went on deck without him. Being moved by the mate he came to the hatch and sat

for him which brought him out of his bunk instantly. Throwing off his clothes he soon appeared on deck when the mate taking him by the ear marched him off as far as the quarter deck where the Captain was and saying "arise up in his bunk" he gave him a lusty round to the ear at the same time slapping him on the face with the other hand not thinking of any resistance being offered. But the slap rather waked Luff up who instantly planted one of his fists between the mate's eyes which astonished him for a moment and the next instant he saw Luff had grabbed his wrist by the base when the Captain coming up started them away to the mate. "What do you play at that?" said him below and heard Luff in the region. He then went below and would have seen him and the mate conversing together but was unable to distinguish the words. After a while the Captain came on deck and seeing Luff sent him forward without saying much to him. It was evident that the mate was to blame in striking him especially before the Captain who had forbidden him to do so and who was obliged to notice it now as by silence tacitly encourage him. He heard no more about it and the mate was quiet for quite a spell.

In almost every crew there are two or three that are always ready to strike when they can get a chance running to the lee side when a boat is used up to get rid of fueling it never occurs when the mate sends out for one to come that way but when heeling on a wave where all hands are secured making more noise than all the rest put together saving the man at the wheel when it is their turn to relieve him by keeping him free or ten men

who after he came: there are some of the characteristics of those we had with us. I mean there were the Portuguese who seized every opportunity of getting rid of work. It was very difficult to make them understand any thing about work but if it was about dinner or eating they would comprehend instantly. I am speaking of the whole Portuguese for Antonio the coffee man was more willing and intelligent which was the cause of the others.

As it is a sailor's privilege to speak it certainly was never more improved by any one than it was by James the Englishman. He was continually growling at this that and the other. He would be up growling and he would turn in grumbling. He would growl at the grub officer and then and when he opened his mouth to speak some one would say, "Listen James is going to growl." He certainly was a good but seemed to be a habit - and a disagreeable habit it was too. He would not talk any thing by it as the old saying is "don't you say but some you must" was at times used at it was used. With all his growling however he was a smart fellow to look and get along very well as he took care not to let the officers hear him growl.

We had nearly reached the town when all at once I heard some one calling my name and looking around a little and the man who should I see but Jack the man of war with his legs chained together and surrounded by the soldiers. He went to where he was and inquired the cause for what we saw. It seems that a night or two before he had got into a scuffle with some of the natives and being about half asleep he drew a knife on one of them upon which he was instantly seized.

ed by the guard and taken before the Governor
and paid him fifty dollars and continued him
to work on the road until it was paid. He
now working on the road when we were in sight
and we should have passed without seeing him
if he had not caught to us. He did not seem
happy to have a very hard taskmaster for he was
sitting under a tree smoking and eating bananas
in which performance he was assisted by the
guard. He was kept in answer here until
the night was ready to sail when the Governor
sent a man here for anything else. The Captain
paid the fine and brought him aboard.

On the evening it was announced that
there would be a concert at Bill Harts an En-
glishman who had left some time and settled
here. The performers were to be Brown and
the piano and a man seated down with the ban-
jo and another with the bones. Accordingly
at the time specified we went over there and
in waiting found quite an extensive audi-
ence waiting for the performance to begin.
We went behind the scenes and there lay
Brown dead drunk with his head on his hands.
For a while while the rest of the performers
with the proprietors of the house were as drunk
or getting so as fast as they could. It was wi-
der that the concert was indefinitely post-
poned so we took our leave the audience asking
when it would begin. In a short time
we told them and left them waiting for
their appearance but I guess they had to take
it out in waiting.

John was the first to get into the hospital
 John Johnson, who had suffered from the
 began to feel very faint although he was to
 keep about and do his duty. He felt as if he
 was about to faint but he kept on working
 out of his voice but would not stop in his
 place. One night however at about the
 was were closed up and the captain seeing
 Johnson standing by sent him up to bed at
 once. He started but as he got out of breath long be-
 fore he got there he was obliged to stop and
 rest the captain in the meantime sending out
 him to hurry up. He arrived there at last
 but had not strength enough left to get up
 and some one else was obliged to be sent up and
 receive him. Johnson came down and came for-
 ward completely exhausted. After he had
 the second mate whose watch he was in
 and who knew his case explained it to the
 captain who the next morning sent him
 and on finding now he was circumstanced
 told him that if he had known it he would
 not have sent him aloft. He furthermore
 told him not to consider himself on duty any
 more unless he got better. John never
 he never got any better but kept growing weaker
 and weaker until at last he was laid
 in his bed altogether.

Johnson who was fast falling was now car-
 ried to the hospital. On going ashore we
 to see him and found him sitting up and quite
 conscious. He was a strictly moral and re-
 ligious young man and seemed quite resigned
 to his situation but would often speak of
 his mother and sisters at home in
 England. He all killed and felt for home and
 who would not. He had departed from home

in the end hope that the men would return
the paper that he had lost and that he would
come back to his friends a well man. But
he was too far gone to ever recover and soon he
was with his days number number about to die
far away from his friends and friends in a strange
land with no stone to mark his last resting
place. We all did our best to help him
but it was inevitable and we had to leave him
with our best wishes. He died in a short time
and we left as we ascertained afterwards from
a Hawaiian paper.

While we laid here two men ran away
from the ship Hobomok of Palmyra and stowed
away on board of us. We stowed them away in
the lower hold but while we were on deck at
noon they would come up into the fore-cabin
and lie in the bunks. This was very dan-
gerous and risky to them but they did not
seem to think so and kept on. There was
a reward offered for them by the Captain of
the Hobomok who supposed that they were
in the island somewhere. They would have
come out all right but for their own fault. They
remained on board until their ship sailed. The
morning that she went out the mate of the
ship Empire of N.B. who had lost two men
the night before came on board in search of them
but without success. After he had finished
his search he came on deck and asked the
mate if all his crew were on deck. The mate
answered "yes." "Then" says the mate of the
Empire "these are two strange men in the
fore-cabin lying in the bunks." The mate goes
down and then returns bringing the men
with him who were soon taken forward to the
shore and the Hobomok who was still in

sight was signalled when she hauled aboard and they were called on board. It was all very mysterious at their part, but if they had remained in their hiding place they could not have been found without a very search.

Close to where we were anchored we a little light of the bay every morning there appeared a white cloud so the shape of the cloud was such that for some it seemed to constitute a regular playground for it. He had taken to land in for the last three days when we morning we were not at all at home. The morning the Swedish boat which had been kept on board for this purpose was lowered as soon as he made his appearance and we started for him paddling slowly so as not to disturb him. He got pretty close to him before he went down. He did not seem to be alarmed but came up again a short distance off. The white shape was lying close by the Thomas Dickson of the 12. There was no capture made as yet. We went to the whale and we tried to have a frog in the air also. He covered away a small boat and taking the cork as boatmen started for the scene of action as fast as you could find. He had been very cautious on the water and had all so as not to make a noise when this boat came pulling up with all of nervous. About the time the boat arrived the whale came up and we paddled for him out the other boat just to their side and got within one wing of him when the fourth mate says "red light and away he's!" We set up a yell that was a very loud one and then let him the whale which so never saw again. "What a beast you got" says the captain in the other boat. "What reason has you to come on him on to me" replied our officer. "I don't want on you" replied the other boat.

"You see" replied our officer "we were paddling
 down the river with the aid of your canoe
 and I was afraid if I should not have the whole
 the river should be left to the care of
 his own ship and left the whole to take care
 of himself."

While we were cutting in quite an acci-
 dent happened to Jack the young man. He
 was stationed on the blubber room together with
 one of the boatmen who was cutting the blub-
 ber pieces into smaller ones to make them
 store and Jack was standing opposite to him
 engaged in the same manner when the boat-
 stroke stopped and his spade which was as
 sharp as a razor glancing struck Jack on the
 side of the leg cutting it to the bone. Jack
 gave a yell and clambored on deck when he in-
 stantly fainter away. He was taken into the
 cabin and the cut closed up. It made an aw-
 ful looking wound and he was laid down with
 it in with it.

The same day that we entered Toko-
 uani the ship Bowditch came in which be-
 longed to the same service as our own and had
 sailed from home shortly after us. The
 crew in view of her where some of us found
 friends. The vessel was very good sized
 on board but on going on board the Bowditch
 we found their food greatly inferior to ours
 as they had been provisioned with salt beef
 which was far inferior to ship biscuit. The
 vessel was loaded with it and carried it on
 board with us as others had done once before.

On the 2nd evening the boy surprised a seal and killed it so now it was what had been taken. We were told that the natives had set a trap for the boy to a settlement of natives and got a load of salmon trout and on the way back had taken a small whale and down to him in the boat that the salmon trout all spoiled and they had to throw them away.

In a day or two we made Olanak Island and here Thompson coming to me informed me that he was gone ashore. He had made a bargain with a native whose canoe laid under the boat to take him ashore and wanted me to pass his clothes to him which he had tied up in a bundle. He watched his glass until noon when no one was looking searched over the boat and down into the canoe and I passed his clothes to him when he laid down in the canoe and the native covered him over with mats and started for the shore. Before long he was missed and it was soon ascertained that he had gone ashore. The Captain had been trading with a negro who seemed to have quite an authority over the natives and was the principal agent in trading with them. The Captain offered him eight pounds of tobacco as he would bring Thompson off. The negro told him that if he would wait in the boat he would bring him off that night. Accordingly at about twelve o'clock he brought him off and received his eight pounds of tobacco and went ashore. Thompson was put in the boat and the next morning we sailed in in the morning and gave a dozen cashes and was then sent forward to duty.

This was the place where Thompson had run away the year before and we learned that

from an Indian man that came off that the man who brought Thompson off was dead having been killed by the natives for the tobacco that he got by that job. He told Thompson that it was lucky for him that he was soon brought back for they were a savage set and his life was not safe with them a minute and he himself only waited for the first chance to leave himself but our shipmen would not take him.

The cook had obtained at some of the islands some sugar cane pine apples and other fruit out of which he made a decoction that he called rum. He packed it up in great style in casks not let anybody taste it. He then got a box made which he filled with it and locked it up in his chest secure as he thought from every thing. But one night somebody picked the lock of his chest and abstracted the contents of the box and then put it back in its place. The cook did not find it out till some time after ward and then he raved and stormed about it vowing vengeance on the one that did it. But he could never find out owing to the fact that but one or two were in the secret and they kept it still.

One day while ashore in Oahu we fell in with Robinson and Frances Rogers, who had run away from us in the Sago. They had got aboard of a vessel and were making their passage down to Hawaii and were now trying to get a chance to slip for the state. They had not been here many days when the Captain spotted them and sent their vessel and clapped into the port with us. When we were quite a piece I do not know how much which was Captain Rogers to pay the shipping master paid it for them and

shipped them in a human boat and kept
 holding their advance to communication for the night
 in saying their good and shipping them

We got three days liberty here and the last
 day getting a little over the bay. I was afraid
 of the 'athos' is native police and fell into the
 net. I was put into a little cell where I spent
 the night in the midst of four or five women.
 In the morning the cell door was thrown open
 and I stepped out into a passage way leading
 into the yard. In the cell outside I saw
 a man lying up-side down looking quite
 finished. I stepped into the cell and found that
 it was a man who had been brought in the night
 before. Raising him up we went down into
 the yard in a hurry to have a wash and then we
 found less more of our crew. Duff, Lee one of the
 Antislavery Blackwell, Dan and Dennis. These
 two last had tried to run away and for this purpose
 had gone off in another ship but were found away
 in the ^{off}. They had been found by some 'Kiki'
 and then gone off after them our Captain's men
 and now how we could never discover that they
 were on board.

We obtained a wash and then our ration
 was served out to us which consisted of a small
 loaf of bread at morning and again at night.
 We were allowed the liberty of the yard but were
 suddenly deprived of it for this season. A ship
 named 'Hesperus' belonging to the East India
 Company lying in the harbor was confined here for some time
 away from her having been captured and conveyed
 to the port until the ship sailed. The crew
 was much to go on board of her again and so
 we resolved to get him clear. The wall was
 about ten feet high and so smooth that one
 could not climb it without its being noticed.

by the Kichee and were stationed all around the
cabin. But we managed it in this way. Brown
when I saw Brown was about six feet tall began
walking backwards and forwards beneath the wall
and Hoffman kept close to him. I stationed my-
self at the corner of the wall and occupied the
sentinel's attention for a minute which was well em-
ployed for Hoffman mounting on Brown's shoul-
ders and over the wall in a twinkling and no one
the wiser outside of those concerned in it.

A few minutes afterwards the roll was called
and Hoffman found to be missing. A search was
made for him but he could not be found. At
length suspicion fell on us in some way and
we were all put in a cell together where we were
kept in close confinement a week and then al-
lowed to go on board except the two runaways
who were kept here until the ship sailed.

Hoffman got clear this time and he remained
hidden until his ship had sailed when he
came back and gave himself up and the ship-
ping master paid his fine and shipped him
in a homeward bound vessel taking his ad-
vance as remuneration. This is done regularly
at some nearly all live from one half to two
thirds of their crew by desertion and are obliged
to supply their places when they make a return
with the Kanakas who obtain their discharge as
soon they arrive at the islands again and a
homeward bound ship has to ship a crew by the
month. There are plenty of men found to
ship who have deserted from outward bound
ships for the very purpose the more so as nearly
all of the crew are composed of poor hands
who soon get sick of the sea and take the
first opportunity of deserting.

Just before we sailed Dan and Dennis
were brought on board and they were sent to

only what a good thing said to them. I must
considering the fact the same work they had not
got much encouragement to stay by but it was
evident to every one that some of us had something
coming to them.

While here two or three men ran away from
the Montreal a ship that lay near us which
was commanded by "Old Soule" as he was called
among the whalers. He had been a whaling
shipper for years and had made a widely extended
reputation for coming to his crew so much so
that a great many refused to ship with him
and those that did left him at the first opportunity
but he made very successful voyages
which in New Bedford would have been
that was ever thought of.

The first mate was named Harlock and
was sound afterwards that we had not gained much
on the exchange. The second mate was a
Scotchman named Well a good whaler but
improving every opportunity that fell in his way
to get drunk making no distinction of time
or place.

While here I felt the second mate
kept continually drunk until at last get-
ting a fighting fit on he was put in
by the orders of the mate until he got sober.
When he did get sober however his wrath was as
bad as ever but who was treated against the
mate for putting him in error. The mate was
not dare to loose him but kept him confined
until the captain came off when he was
loosed. He then told the mate that if they
two ever met ashore he would fix you for
this. The mate was rather afraid of him and

took care to get ashore with him while he was with us.

Shortly after leaving Enam the Captain began to find various things among others some of preserved meat and part of a can of gun. As he left the key of his stateroom with the mate and he and the steered were the only ones that had access to it the theft lay between them two. They both denied it but it was concluded from the Captain's remarks that he never then suspected the mate of taking them. Further investigation proved that beef cholera was running and it seems there had been sold by Bell to the natives for rum. This again created a suspicion between the Captain and officer which lasted the whole cruise.

We spoke the ship Eliza Adams on the ground on after we had taken our first whale and after she was alongside she came up with us again. Her Captain came on board and congratulated us on our success but added that he had got one too having taken one the day before and having him now in the flubber-ron.

We here spoke the Eliza Adams again and this time it was their turn to come and with good reason they having taken 1000 bbls in the same space of three weeks which was a great amount of work.

The Whaler Thompson had taken a whale a day or two previous and as he was struck out of the sun getting entangled in the line was carried down. He was not seen again and they proceeded to kill the whale and he was towed alongside when the man was discovered.

ered just under the shelter of the trees for the whole time they had been occupied in dragging him out of the line.

Some of us were allowed to go ashore at night to see what was going on at the beach. One evening however, while the second watch was on duty, it was decided to go ashore and taking a boat and some other men to search.

The canoe of about twelve o'clock but without I know who was one of the boat crew and had taken that opportunity to desert again. What his object was in deserting was in some way connected with the boat but when found would be as good as dead by the Japanese as the boat which would put him across the water that on land the boat and he would have to go to the bottom and he might not better himself much by the exchange. It was in the afternoon being ashore and passing a pile of lumber I saw a man named Jackson and I went to him and found that he came from I know who and he was hidden in the lumber where he had been since he deserted not daring to show himself till the ship sailed. He begged me to give him something to eat as he had not had anything for two days. I had nothing then but told him that I would try to get him some thing in the course of the day. He went down the boat some ashore I came on it having some bread and tea in my bag and a watch and a pocket watch I gave him. He lay hidden here until within a few days of the ship's sailing when he was released and we heard some way or other that he had been seen on the hill back of the town but he had not been taken when we left. He said that a man in the

ship, right he should give himself up to the
board. He never heard what became of him.

The next day after seeing her it came on
foggy and calm and continued so for two or three
days. That night about one o'clock the last
of August 'twil'd' and close it was night about
one o'clock which kept approaching nearer
until we could see that it was a vessel trying to
be steady but had toward one another and then
being so close we were perfectly helpless. The
vessel heeled with a crash which awakened
everyone on the ship. We got out quickly
and when it came before us and finally we
were apart without any serious damage to
either of us. Almost as soon as we came together
we were joined by the *Oliver Adams* and
our Captain himself on deck had decided on
what to do by his Captain "I say Captain this is a
good time to take my oil on board." It seems
that they had been talking of sending home the
Oliver Adams oil by us at the end of the sea-
son. Our Captain made out to answer yes but
was so much frightened to see much of a
joke in it.

We kept company with the *Oliver Adams*
until we reached the coast. Just before we
entered we had been examining one another
and both entered the straits together but a
thick fog came on we lost sight of each other.
Being so near about as far as was deemed prudent
we came to anchor. He accordingly anchored
and in a few minutes we heard the sound of a
horn close to us. He answered it and found
that it was another vessel within hailing distance but
invisible through the fog. It was the
Oliver Adams who had passed from the af-
ternoon before and had run through the straits

and anchored within hail of us, and we did not
 imagine her to be within hail of us. We saw
 her each other again however, for when the fog lifted
 she had gone and we did not see her again.

A few days before we entered the Strait a
 vessel had run ashore there in a thick fog. The
 vessel was the *Willow* of Sag Harbor. She
 was wrecked and dismantled by her own crew
 and then left to go to pieces as it was impossible
 to get her off.

Ever since we had sailed from Japan we had
 been stinted in our meat although having plenty
 of flour and bread until at last we did not
 know what to do and all talk to
 the cook was answered by "The Captain told
 me to make a barrel of but last so long as you
 can go to him." The cook however, one
 day and going up stated our grievance and felt
 better for it. "I want you to have enough
 and he" and I became quiet. You have flour
 beans, rice and other things. Don't you have
 enough to eat" said he turning to me. "Yes"
 I answered "I have enough of everything but
 meat." He asked me to make the same question
 and received the same answer. He did not get
 much satisfaction out of him in the end. I talk
 but our meat was very scarce in quality.

It is now spoke the *Ship* *Harmon* of Lord Bel-
 ford. She was commanded by one of those old
 sea tyrants who with their success in capturing
 have gained a wide sphere of influence.
 The Captain name was Edwards and his conduct
 showed what he was. He had commandeered
 a ship called the *Gen. Washington* some
 years before and going with a South American

Just the same had not he in time to get clear of
her. The Captain took a great many of them had
been carried far in his voyage and therefore was
a want although it usually took about half of
his voyage to collect the carcasses that were brought
against him by the crew.

We now heard that the Captain of the King
John a whaler had been killed by the crew and
had been left in the cabin. The King John was
found by a whale when the cabin boy who pulled
the rope was become entangled in the line.
The boat was now run and as he was carried he
came entangled himself and was carried out of
the boat and never seen more.

I was now affected with a singular complaint
I could see well enough in the daytime but as
soon as darkness came on I was totally blind
and in running into the presence of a light I could
see as well as ever. It was very disagreeable
at night I wanted to go ashore but could not
as long as this lasted which was about a week.
All of the crew or nearly all had been affected
with it at various times. The cause of it was
not told but some said it to the moon but
that could not be the cause for I was always
very particular to keep out of the moon's rays when
I was alone. Others said it to the salt for
some could not satisfactorily account for it.

One night we were alarmed by one of the
crew running into the fore-castle and telling us
that the boat was on fire. I went
on deck and there he lay all appearance
dead. It seems that he had come aboard
sunk and strangled himself and on the rail
ward ship against the main rigging where

he was determined to stay in spite of what you told the contrary. He was finally left alone to await the boatman in charge of the doorkeepers as he went in. But he too at last felt a help when after a while coming himself he heard Lee and instantly running to the ship side there was Lee floating face up in the water to see appearance alone. Getting into a boat that had alongside he got him into it and then went off some of us to help get him on deck. We rolled him on a board and rubbed him when he came to himself but it was a tight match between him and death.

The Turk (Hammouth) of escaping capture is now and then of their own seeking to get clear of her were stored away by us in the try pot right on deck and only covered by a tarpaulin. The cause of this was that we had noticed that when the ship was searched for gunpowder they had always passed by the try pot without notice. They staid there a week or ten days depending on the light and although right in sight it proved to be the safest place on the ship for while they were on board the ship was watched but in those times word of heaven be to them they would inevitably have been found as long practice makes the "Turkey" perfect in searching a ship's hold. But although dangerous against the try pot and almost backbone the immediate detection of this was our undoing. They staid on board until their life saved when they went ashore and stayed in a more safe quarters.

1203 Captain being ashore one day came across Farmer who it will be remembered was in the schooner for the reason before. He had some talk with him and finally told him that he would be sent back from there within a few days from that vessel by a pilot in a

to leave the ship for dinner he went and shipped that was in charge of a canoe. Both the pumpkins out of the pumpkin boat into the sea. It would not have been a very great loss if the Captain had taken them for our dinner.

While ashore one evening we met the chain gang coming from work. They numbered about twenty mostly Kanakas with two or three white men. Among the latter we recognized the man who was the wife's choice which we had examined with at the time the man became. While the ship was lying in Honolulu he stole one dollar from the Captain's room and went ashore. As soon as it was moved he was arrested but not much was recovered. He having got rid of nearly the whole of the dollar and scattered to the chain gang for his year and was now busily employed in scrubbing the ship.

During last our voyage on the ship we sent back a boat to recover it if possible. Giliak who went with us taking the end of a rope down town and made it fast to the keel and we hauled it up to the surface and with great assistance we got it into the boat. The man to lift it with all ease although it weighed from six to eight hundred pounds.

There was a British preacher stationed here in the name of Damon but although he was nearly three months yet I only saw him at the Hospital but once or twice except to officiate at funerals and once or twice on Sunday morning in a discourse. If he had been so disposed he had could have found for us some good the time I was there the minister attended over one hundred people going out and other services in all the

time and it would have been singular if among such a number of such and doing as one would have found persons and concerned as to the future welfare of their soul.

In the ward that I was stationed in was a Frenchman recovering from the surgery. One night we were all fast asleep when he was all suddenly awakened by the Frenchman who appeared to be greatly alarmed about something but he was so excited that he had forgotten what little English he knew and so was the person came to tell what the matter was. But he got it out. I saw how he was when he got up and was in the room some time. I saw that he was very much alarmed and looking a little nervous a severe fever. He was very distressed and ill. It was about nine o'clock one of a dark black color and about as big round as a hedgehog with five or six inches on the side and a pair of wings attached to its back with which it spread its wings. It did not look as if it were a very agreeable creature.

In our ward was a young man named Edouard who was with the surgery. He had been quite ill and with it but was considerably recovered and was doing things very well and the doctor told him to move all that he could. He was removed from the back wing the day before and then with the same man in another ward from which he was removed with the surgery. He had been along the street one day he fell in with the captain of the wing which was standing off and on outside the harbor. The captain of the wing accosted him and began asking him about his season and whether he had made any thing. He told him how many barrels he had got. I saw too late to get it and I saw the captain. "That is the same person."

your mother Fleming's success. It seems that if a man desert his vessel and ship in another that the captain of the first ship can demand what is owing to him from the other vessel in case he does not get his part off and if he is not paid in this case there is no remedy but to catch the man which was done now the Captain sending out to a couple of boats who took him to the port where he was transferred to the vessel. But he reckoned without his host this time for one of the hospital inmates happened to be there and on his being arrested went instantly to the Consul and reported it. "What ship did you say" said the Consul. "The Concord." "There is no such ship in the harbor" was the answer. "She is standing off and on sea." "What said the Consul to come on here and not enter his ship and take a man where he is?" He sent for him and he came in when the Consul opened upon him and finally won him by sending for the man. When he arrived the Consul said to the Captain "You say that that is your man, ran away from you a year ago?" "Yes, sir." "You will swear that he belongs to your vessel?" "Yes, sir." "Then said the Consul discharge him and pay him three months wages for he is sick in the U. S. Hospital. The Captain saw that he was caught but he could not back out. He had better have let him alone for he had to pay a ransom for his wages and pay for his rest and then another to the port. On whalersmen do not receive wages but ship for a year or share, in the event of their being discharged in a foreign port the Captain is obliged to pay them three months wages it being valued at twelve dollars a month so is the Consul who is supposed on the departure of the sailor to give him the third of this money the rest going to the government. This is

all satisfaction however for the men seldom receive
 it it going into the inside pocket and a man is a
 low to get an answer yet not paying it as the plate
 came it to you as we after words found

At short time before I left a Kanaka
 was hung for the murder of his wife. The
 man had been sentenced by a court composed
 of whites. At short time before the the man
 of St. Francis obtained a packet that was taken
 from and San Francisco and was also not ac-
 quitted by the same court for the murder of a
 Kanaka who at the time was steward of the S. F.
 although the evidence proved him guilty. The
 hanging of the Kanaka scandalized the na-
 tive and the most menacing placards were found
 pinned upon the place written in the Hawaiian
 language calling upon the natives to rise and
 exterminate the whites as they could not hope
 for justice under their rule. The occasion caused
 excitement among both classes especially the
 whites who felt more precaution necessary to meet
 the danger which lurked at last on account
 of the long journey to see the way.

In leaving the hospital a quarrel is in-
 itiated to a change of clothes. The person that
 presided over this department was a Captain
 had had as great a quarrel as could be found
 in the island, whose former quarrel was that
 when he withheld this one was then causing
 the government with the full amount. On
 leaving the hospital I went to home to get some
 of the men he flung me a pair of whitey pants
 large enough for Liath with a wooden shirt
 belt and a pair of shoes. And gave me any
 thing else I told him that I believed that
 I was entitled to a few more when he turned
 upon me instantly. You may think you

self and back to get them. If you want to get
your things back there. As it was now then
wishes to say anything I left him. He no doubt
chasing the government with and securing the
pay for a false commitment of either the balance
of which will soon be kept full his pocket. That
is the way they do it.

After reporting my case on board. I went
to the naval office to receive the balance of my
discharge money. The amount which was
sent me while in San Francisco was had kept
the balance in the hands of a deputy named
Langhorne. Convinced for my share it was
refused unless seeing the same was
told that I was not entitled to it. On which
the same was I would get no satisfaction unless
we were finally forced to get it. I
think if our foreign consuls are broken and gam-
bles and extortion or some such thing which is
their power and influence to get a
school ship all right as they can restore
their fortunes in a year or two by a systematic
conducting of the sailors who are for sale.

The crew numbers sixteen before the mast
and four boys and most of them were what is known
as "bored crew". The first day out at
noon the cook sent the master forward which
proved rather costly and a man was sent to the
galley for more. The cook told him that he
had no more. On coming back with this
news one of the crew who went by the name of
Jimmie started for the galley and asked the cook
what his account was. On being told that
it had all been sent forward he started home
looking him down the galley. Then" says
the cook "you remember the story I told you

expecting it ever since you were above. I and
 three of the men now went aft and calling the mate
 asked him if he expected them to wait. "I don't
 decidedly" answered the mate. "We must have
 enough to eat then or most decidedly we must wait"
 was the reply. They then went forward and re-
 fused to turn to wait. The mate called some more
 men and sent it forward.

These men were all seamen and would not
 like horses and were always prompt in responding
 to a call but they would not be wanted in their
 gun nor take a word from any of the officers. The
 third mate who was on his first voyage as officer
 felt highly important and thought every one
 ought to obey him. He was disturbed by the crew
 and took no pains to control it when necessary
 nor any much. One day a little Dutch chap
 was doing something that was not what him when
 he spoke it for him and one word brought on a fight
 and at last the third mate struck him. The Dutch chap who was so treated for him was
 called back by him when another Dutch
 chap who was standing in cabin made a remark
 towards him saying "I'm going to hit you right
 you for him" at the same time striking him.
 All this unexpected scene of affairs the third mate
 tasted and was for the other persons by saying
 "I'm employed in a ship but I'll be
 going home I fear will not be as the others the
 seven. The was returned by the other officers
 who were at hand to interfere in the rest of the
 crew were close at hand and their interference
 would have been the signal for a serious war.

The officers had very little to say at any
 time for they were kept by the crew as well
 could all see and do the work himself and one
 day the crew came to the sailing on day say-
 ing that he had not had any rest for days.

divided and giving a piece that the cook had
 saved for the men's supper he said it because
 the mate knowing of it came to the galley and
 told the men that he ought to eat it. 'You
 will see that those bigger folks than I am on
 the ship that are not to eat it.' 'I would
 have thought you would have said the
 mate. 'You but he didn't have the crew to
 follow the mate.

Our second mate was a little cocky fel-
 low who would have liked to be the crew if
 he had only had sufficient backers. It was
 his life a still tongue in his head in that re-
 spect except in one particular. One of the boys
 was a French boy of about 18 years and he
 was called to him that he did not care to
 go to the men. He took every occasion to
 say how much he preferred often as his in-
 fluence of the English tongue made him often
 make mistakes the first information of which
 would be a kind of a blow.

It had come on or for two or three weeks
 ago on night the first watch being called
 and after being on deck some time it was ascer-
 tained that the Frenchman was still asleep
 on his bunk. The second mate went and
 called him a time which surprised that he was
 going to sleep when he would be appeared. The
 mate as he appeared on deck the mate hailed
 him and slapped him in the face when
 the Frenchman drawing his sheath knife
 stabbed him in the chest the blade going
 through it and between the jaw where it
 broke off into the handle. The boy who
 was aware that it was broken made two
 more passes at his belly and of his knife
 now being whole it would have done about seven

him out. It soon as he found that he
 was not to make the ship around with him
 I'm left and packed everything on the ship.
 One of the crew members up where where "In the
 cabin" you can't do then was the only. He
 kept his statement for about a week but it was a
 month before he was entirely well. The
 Frenchman was put in prison and kept there
 until we arrived in Dallas where he was taken
 before the court and a hearing had in which
 there was a much discrepancy between the
 witness and the second mate story that the
 Council would not see any reason to punish him
 but gave him the choice of leaving or staying
 in his. He proposed to stay in his if he
 could be let alone which was provided by the
 Captain and he came aboard but he had better
 have left her for in his discharge at London he
 found that he had nothing coming to him the
 Council having taken all his wages while the
 second mate was not called upon for anything
 Another fine specimen of our foreign sailors

We had another specimen of the province
 Englishman in the crew an old English sailor who
 was continually working at something. He
 was given the name of "Lalack" in the crew
 which name he by no means disliked and
 it stuck to him as long as he remained in
 the vessel which was not longer than his
 arrival in Dallas.

There were the "hardest cases" and on
 it being reported to the mate that they
 were leaving the ship he said, "Let them
 go I am glad to get rid of them."

There were laymen here when we arrived. There French and cable a steamer and a ship of war and a 74 gun ship named the Duchesne. That vessel here was in little communication with the Chinese government. I never could fully understand the difficulty but as far as I could ascertain one cause of our delay was that some French sailors belonging to a man of war had been 'shanghaied' that is had been got drunk and when in that situation shipped and carried across some other vessel and taken to sea for which and some other causes compensation was demanded and refused until the point that we here had arrived with the intention of forcing it. Terms were demanded and so many days given to comply with them on pain of which the town would be bombarded. The time having nearly expired when we arrived we tried to set it out. The ultimatum day arrived and after breakfast the 74 began to work round so as to bring her bowsprit to bear on the town. At twelve the town guns began to fire and it went on until eleven when a boat from the town went on board and in a little while went back again. At twelve the guns of the man of war were manned and a salute fired which was answered from the fort or castle in the town. At the eleventh hour the terms were accepted and thus the bombardment was turned into a salute.

Our time to stay here was 90 days and if we were detained longer we were to get demurrage for all over time. We had not received any answer when our time expired so that we were detained after our time a day or more getting 50 dollars a day as

demerage.

One day two of our Indians got into a quarrel and one named Goagum slapped the other whose name was Tread in the arm grazing out a piece of flesh about an inch square. It began to bleed very freely which frightened Tread so that he thought he was going to die and in his fear he begged me to ask the captain to send off a doctor. I laughed at him and told him that I guessed he would not die this time. His arm stopped bleeding after a while but it left an ugly wound to heal. When he got back to Ellas he send Goagum out I do not know how he made out.

One day while we were doing idle we went on board of the ship *Estimada* to help haul her outside of the point she carried a full cargo. We were heaving on the main capstan and a line running through a snatch block which was hooked into an eye bolt in the deck. A very heavy strain was on the line when all at once the hook of the snatch block broke the block flew and struck a man next to it belonging to the ship *Stang* beating on the side killing almost instant death. I rushed to break him right in as it were. He fell with out a moan and although breathing about an hour was unconscious. He was snatched from time to eternity in an instant and now lay dead who a few minutes before was as full as we as any of us and it might just as soon have been one of us as him.

Some of the men were recruited from the loop of our *Launceston* when she was in the harbor and one or two were English sailors. Another

one was a Lutheran named Tom who had been discharged a short time before from the ship Black Hawk and he came back into the owner's hands who was to allow them to him on his leaving the port. The next morning after he shipped with us he wanted to go ashore and obtain his money which our captain would not permit, fearing that he would run away but offered to see the owner himself.

When he came off he brought Tom a note from the owner stating that he had not got him that day but would look into his case tomorrow. When we were unloading at the ship was her first and last voyage and at daylight tomorrow would be at sea which the owner well knew but took this way to get rid of paying it. This was I believe on Lee and the year 1866.

One of the chaps from the Lancaster was a young looking fellow who soon after he got aboard began talking about the ship that he had been on and among other he mentioned the Charming Girl. The second mate who had been in the Charming Girl hearing him mention her asked him when he was on her and who was the capt. at that time. He mentioned the time which proved to be the very time that he was in her himself. "Now I know you lie," said he "for I was in her myself at that time." The chap was put all a back by this and had nothing more to say. We went by the name of Charming Girl for the rest of the voyage.

During one of the heaviest squalls we were forced to take in the foretop and just as we started a great swell upon us with all its force. The lightning

glared incessantly almost standing as far as
instant while the next instant while again the
room at dark by the contrast while the rain
poured down in torrents. Captain a while on
got it in and was laying down on deck when
I was opposite the top a party of soldiers
showed me one of the crew an old Englishman
who had been concealed beneath the top inside of
the rattle of the sword. He must have felt
rather cheap to have been caught so handsomely
but he was not drunk and I did not. He had
been here all through the time that we were
in quarters in the 'I' It was lucky for him that
he did not happen to be one of the officers that
were now there.

On our way out of the harbor we passed
the ship *Young America* which had arrived
the day before. When we left Callao this
ship was taking three companies and our
return had been to the Chincha Islands.
back to Callao, and had arrived here after
a passage of 20 days from Callao while we
had been 120 on the same passage. That
is where she gained on us.

Among the crowd at the house that
I stopped at was a sailor who had lately been
discharged from an American ship. The
captain of his had cheated him out of part
of his wages and he had been to the house
to seek redress but could obtain no satisfaction
in consequence he told the house that he should
apply to the American Consulate. He was
told to go to him if he wanted to see me
what he could do. The man to him there
four and on application was told that he had
nothing to do with it and sent him back.

to the consul. The consul told him, "I told you so. I knew he would want you right back to me." He told all that he could get made obtain in satisfaction.

Another case was that of a man who had been a merchant and gone off and had in-
volved a ship for him on the first opportunity, but in the meantime was taken sick and his money all went for board and medicine. Get-
ting but with a bad cough upon him, which rendered him unable to sleep and being de-
stitute he applied to the consul for a passage home in some vessel bound to the State where his friends resided. The consul asked him what ship he left. He told him and was then asked what he had done with his money. He told him and the consul insisted on ob-
taining him a passage he says it him. "You have been so long here now that you may consider yourself an English citizen" and turning upon him he started off and left him.
So that he could only be in the same cir-
cumstances before he dies.

* * * * *

Much more could have been written, but will here leave very interesting, but not that general disease, consumption, seized upon the night of the springing, and towards him to the grave. Before the last time to being his narrative to a close.

Geo. W. F. C.

